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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Vol. 30,194 * PARIS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1980 Established 1887

WEATHER—PARIS: Wednesday, overcast with rain. (9-15-48). LONDON: Wednesday, cloudy with showers. (7-13-46). CHANNEL ISLES: Wednesday, (8-13-46). ROME: Wednesday, rain. Tunis (9-13-48). (12-54). FRANKFURT: Wednesday, (3-7-37). NEW YORK: Wednesday, (3-7-37).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

Abu Dhabi	6.00 Dirh	Great Britain	25 P	Netherlands	1.90 Flor
Algeria	4.00 Dn.	Greece	30 Drs.	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	India	Rs. 10	Norway	3.75 N.kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Dn	Iran	125 Rials	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Israel	I.£38.00	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C$ 0.95	Italy	600 Lire	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	300 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	4.25 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Dubai	6.00 Dirh.	Lebanon	$3.00	Sweden	3.50 S.Kr.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	L.Dn. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	.375 Dinar
Finland	3.50 F.M.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil (Eur.)	$0.50
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dr.	Yugoslavia	22 D.

U.S. Studies Fee on Oil Imports to Close Budget Gap

By Steven Rattner

WASHINGTON, March 11 — Discussions between the Carter administration and congressional leaders over balancing the 1981 budget have produced a shift in emphasis from cutting spending to increasing revenues, possibly by imposing an oil import fee, according to congressional sources.

The sources said that after several daylong sessions, a joint administration-congressional working group has been able to come up with only about $10 billion in spending cuts, while estimates of the deficit in the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1980, have grown to as much as $25 billion.

Accordingly, several new proposals to increase revenues have been developed, among them withholding estimated taxes from dividend and interest payments to raise $3.3 billion, and an oil import fee of $11 billion, which would increase the price of gasoline by 10 cents a gallon.

The fate of these ideas remains in doubt. Congressional officials expect considerable opposition on Capitol Hill — particularly from the House of Representatives — to the withholding proposal.

As for the oil import fee, which would not require legislation, President Carter rejected a recommendation last December in favor of one, but his aides are now voicing greater support.

Package Readied

The developments come as the administration's attempt to produce a new anti-inflation package draws to a close. An outline of the package is expected in a presidential speech that could come as soon as Thursday, though it may not be made until early next week.

There were growing indications that Mr. Carter's speech will be to a joint session of Congress. House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr. said yesterday that the idea had been discussed but no decision made. And Mr. Carter, who met with reporters on Saturday, expressed interest in a forum in which he could demonstrate wide support for the proposals.

The centerpiece of the package is expected to be a revised budget for fiscal 1981 that shows a small surplus. In addition, the administration is planning about $4 billion in spending reductions from the fiscal 1980 budget, which will likely still leave the deficit in that year above the $40 billion projected by the Office of Management and Budget six weeks ago.

The administration also appears determined to make use of broad standby powers to control credit by restricting the growth in consumer revolving credit, such as department store and bank credit cards. Finally, Mr. Carter is expected to re-emphasize the voluntary wage and price guidelines, while continuing to oppose mandatory wage and price controls.

Since the administration's abrupt budget reversal in just six weeks was largely driven by rising fears in the economic and financial com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



United Press International

British Governor Lord Soames appears Tuesday with Robert Mugabe on the steps of Government House in Salisbury after accepting Mr. Mugabe's Cabinet list for the new government.

Rhodesian Leader Names Cabinet

Mugabe Gives Key Posts To Nkomo and 2 Whites

By Jacques Clafin

SALISBURY, March 11 (UPI) — Rhodesian Prime Minister-designate Robert Mugabe today named an independence government in which two whites will run key economic ministries and his old guerrilla partner and election rival, Joshua Nkomo, will be in charge of police.

Mr. Mugabe formally submitted his Cabinet list to the British interim governor, Lord Soames, who in turn formally asked him to serve as prime minister at the head of Rhodesia's first internationally recognized black government. Rhodesia is to become independent as Zimbabwe sometime in the next few weeks.

Commerce and Agriculture

After the hour-long session with Lord Soames, Mugabe spokesman Eddison Zvobgo announced the composition of the government, which will consist of 24 full ministers and 13 deputy ministers.

Former finance minister David Smith, a member of Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front but no relation to the former prime minister, was named minister of commerce and industry. Dennis Norman, president of the Commercial Farmers Union, was named minister of agriculture.

Both men are highly respected by Rhodesia's 220,000 whites.

Political sources had said that Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front was planning to put whites at the head of the ministries of Commerce and Industry and of Mines. But they said today that a suitable white candidate for mines had not been found.

The decision to give whites ministries important to the economy was said to be consistent with Mr. Mugabe's stated wish to alleviate the fears that his landslide election victory last month aroused among whites and to employ white skills to keep the economy going.

But the Marxist-leaning leader also named key aides to serve in important economic posts, including the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development. Along with the Ministry of Agriculture, there will be a Ministry of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development and it will be run by a Mugabe official.

Mr. Nkomo, whose party ran second to Mr. Mugabe's in the election, was named minister of home affairs. Mr. Zvobgo acknowledged in answer to questions that responsibility for the police had been transferred to that ministry.

Mr. Mugabe, as he had said, will be minister of defense. His office also will have some responsibility over police matters, Mr. Zvobgo said.

Power Shared

Nonetheless, the Cabinet structure reflected a power-sharing formula whereby Mr. Mugabe directs one arm of state security and Mr. Nkomo another.

Mr. Nkomo had refused to serve in the ceremonial post of state president and insisted on reponsibility for police in the Home Affairs Ministry.

Western diplomatic sources, meanwhile, said yesterday that several hundred South Africans serving in the Rhodesian Army with their government's blessing had been sent home. The sources said the South Africans, numbering at least 600, were based mostly in the southeast, helping white-led Rhodesian forces fight Mr. Mugabe's guerrillas until the cease-fire went into effect Jan. 4.

UN Commission Quits Iran After Refusal on Hostages

U.S. Says Iran Reneged On Promises of Access

By Don Oberdorfer and John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, March 11 (WP) — The White House last night accused the government of Iran of failing to keep its promises to the UN commission in Tehran, whose work has been "suspended" because of failure to see the American hostages.

Carter administration officials, shaken by this latest surprise from Tehran, said that a new assessment of U.S. strategy and tactics in the four-month-long crisis is under way.

A return to a tougher line of confrontation with Iran is likely, according to official sources, but there was no indication whether the United States will go beyond economic and political pressures to military measures, which have been mentioned in the past.

UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim and White House officials were careful to leave the door open to a possible resumption of the commission's work, if there is a change in policy or power relationships in Iran. Mr. Waldheim appeared to be more optimistic than Washington officials, saying in New York last night that the commission will return for consultations at the United Nations and go back to Tehran "as soon as some clarifications are made."

No Commission Report

Mr. Waldheim announced that the commission will not submit any report of its findings in the present circumstances. Iran has hoped for such an official recognition of its grievances, but that was to be made public in exchange for yet unfulfilled concessions regarding the American hostages.

A senior White House official said last night that new actions by the United States are unlikely before the first round of parliamentary voting in Iran Friday. The administration is reported to be eager to maximize whatever chance there is for internal pressures and international disappointment to have a positive effect within Iran. As of last night, there seemed to be tentative agreement that Washington should not shift to a new posture precipitously.

Following a day of urgent talks involving President Carter, top foreign policy advisers and congressional leaders, the White House issued a sharply critical statement about Iran's failure to arrange a meeting of the commission with all the hostages.

At a briefing for reporters, an official said such a meeting had been clearly understood by all parties in advance. "As a result of this commitment's not being fulfilled, a serious question has arisen about the ability of the Iranian government to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Panel to Meet Waldheim On 'Pursuing Its Task'

By Jonathan C. Randal

TEHRAN, March 11 (WP) — The UN commission to help solve the U.S.-Iranian hostage crisis today admitted defeat and left Iran after Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dealt the mission a fatal blow by refusing to allow it to visit all 50 hostages unconditionally. In a short statement before the five-man commission left for Geneva, a spokesman said the panel was "not in a position to prepare its report." But the statement avoided saying specifically that Iran's refusal to allow the commission to see the hostages was the cause of the breakdown.

The carefully worded statement said the commission would confer with UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in New York "with a view toward pursuing its task, which it regards as indivisible."

[Mr. Waldheim predicted today that the crisis would be "solved in a satisfactory way," the Associated Press reported in New York. He said the report of the commission "cannot be issued or produced until the hostage problem is solved." Mr. Waldheim told a press conference that he is "quite confident that the hostages will be released — but please have patience."]

The commissioners departed barely five hours after Iran failed in a final effort to persuade the UN to change the body's mandate. The panel, which had been in Iran for 17 days without seeing the hostages, turned down Iranian officials' entreaties to extend its stay.

After the commission had left its hotel for the airport this morning, three militants from the U.S. Embassy turned up in the lobby with three cartons, vaguely resembling pizza boxes, crammed with documents they said they wanted the commission to have. UN officials told the militants they were unable to accept the documents in that form.

Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh said he was "a bit disappointed" by the commission's decision to leave. But he said the departure was "neither a victory nor a defeat for anyone," and said he hoped the commission would return soon to continue its work.

The commission's failure leaves the hostages still in the custody of their militant captors with little hope of being freed, or transferred to government custody, until well into April — if then. Two weeks ago, the ayatollah said the hostage issue would have to be decided by a parliament that is to be elected this month but is not expected to be ready for serious business until sometime in April.

The commission's failure was sealed at an hourlong morning meeting of the divided Revolutionary Council at the ayatollah's Tehran residence yesterday. He swung his authority behind the militants, who have held the hostages for the 128 days.

Under the original arrangement agreed to by Iran, the UN and the United States, the commission was to have seen all the hostages before issuing a report on its investigation of the deposed shah.

Mr. Bani-Sadr and Mr. Ghotbzadeh separately spent hours at their offices yesterday afternoon and evening with the commission trying to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Associated Press

In Zurich yesterday, en route from Tehran to New York, UN hostage commission co-chairman Mohammed Bedjaoui answers reporters' questions on the panel's departure from Iran.

Russians Hold Valley

Afghan Rebel Control Seen Of Eastern Border Heights

By Michael Goldsmith

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, March 11 (AP) — Hundreds of square miles of Afghanistan's eastern mountain wilderness along the Pakistani border remain in the control of anti-Communist guerrillas despite a lethal Soviet pacification drive, Pakistani military sources said today.

The sources said the Russians started their offensive on March 1 to drive the guerrillas out of main strongholds in Kunar province. With a heavy deployment of airborne troops, helicopter gunships and tanks, the Russians succeeded in opening the road along the west bank of the Kunar River. "We have good reason to believe that several villages were completely destroyed and hundreds of persons were killed in the Kunar Valley," said an officer who declined to be identified.

"They opened the road along the valley floor, but made no attempt to drive the guerrillas out of the mountainous region between the river and the Pakistani border. In fact, they probably do not have enough men to attempt such an operation."

Mountain Passes

He said the guerrillas remain in control of every mountain pass leading from Kunar province into northern Pakistan.

More than 3,000 civilian refugees from the destroyed villages have walked across the trackless, snow-covered passes in the last 12 days to reach the safety of hastily improvised camps in Pakistan. Through the refugees and Pathan tribesmen who freely cross the unmarked border in both directions, Pakistani authorities keep informed on events in the Afghan border provinces.

The Pakistani government is increasingly concerned about the possibility of border incidents if Soviet troops should enter Pakistan in pursuit of the guerrillas. No such incidents have been reported so far.

However, on the opening day of the Kunar offensive a Soviet Antonov military transport plane strayed over the border and was ordered by two patrolling MiG-19 fighters of the Pakistani Air Force to land at Peshawar airport, sources said. The Antonov prepared to land as ordered, but then switched on its full engine power within sight of the Peshawar runway and fled into Afghanistan.

The Pakistani jets were under orders not to open fire, and they took no further action. Authorities have disclosed the incident, but without giving these details.

The sources said strong Soviet tank forces are stationed in the Kunar Valley, at one point only three miles from the border. They said the Afghan army has virtually disintegrated since the Soviet intervention, and almost no Afghan troops took part in the Kunar fighting.

"The guerrillas are very good fighters, but they have neither the sophisticated weapons nor the military organization they would need to resist the Soviet airborne troops," an official said.

On the other hand, the guerrillas are highly motivated, and their morale is said to remain good. They have taken heavy losses, but their Islamic faith allows them to accept casualties without becoming demoralized.

"They're able to cross the Kunar River almost anywhere under cover of darkness to launch surprise at-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Pakistan Denies Officers Tried To Depose Zia

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, March 11 (AP) — Pakistani government officials said today that there was no truth to a report that army officers had tried to overthrow President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq last week. They described the report as "absurd."

The report, in an Urdu-language newspaper in London, alleged that Lt. Gen. Iqbal Khan, deputy chief of army staff, had been arrested along with other conspirators. This was denied by the officials.

It was announced that the general would leave tomorrow for a one-day trip to Abbottabad, 70 miles northwest of here, to visit army units.

The report named a retired infantry officer, Maj. Gen. Tajamaul Hussain, as the coup leader and said his family filed a court petition in Lahore three days ago saying he had been kidnapped. The Pakistan Embassy in Washington said that the report was a fabrication and that no officers had been arrested.

The newspaper Millat — which supported the executed Pakistani leader, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto — claimed that at least three major-generals, among an unspecified number of army men, had been involved in the attempt to depose Gen. Zia by March 23, Pakistan's National Day.

Marcos Calls U.S. Military Essential to Southeast Asia

By Mort Rosenblum

MANILA, March 11 (IHT) — President Ferdinand Marcos said today that a strong U.S. military presence is essential throughout Southeast Asia to protect shipping lanes to Japan and to maintain a balance of power.

In an interview, the 62-year-old president said: "Japan is dependent upon Southeast Asia for its markets and natural resources. Without these, Japan may collapse. The same thing is true for oil which passes by Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and then the Philippines.

"If any of these countries is in the hands of hostile or predatory forces, the whole

IHT SPECIAL REPORT

route is closed and Japan would collapse." Sitting stiffly in his casual Filipino shirt and speaking gravely, Mr. Marcos added later:

"Asian leaders are worried. . . . afraid that war might be looming closer and closer. There is apprehension. We have never heard such truculent words by leaders of states. Remember the period before World War II, when leaders were so cautious about what they said? Now there is nothing cautious about it."

He said he was concerned that weakness in Europe might encourage the Soviet Union to consider a hostile move in Asia. But he did not elaborate.

Changing Power Balance

Mr. Marcos emphasized the importance of defense agreements between the United States and the Philippines. He said he could not say if more troops should be dispatched to the area, explaining: "A balance of power is a constantly changing thing."

There are about 30,000 U.S. military personnel in the Philippines, the only country in Southeast Asia where troops are based, U.S. sources said. Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said recently he would welcome a U.S. military presence for servicing naval vessels.



Ferdinand Marcos

Mr. Marcos said he was continuing martial law in the Philippines, established in 1972 during his seventh year in office, because of the conflict with Moslem rebels in the south.

"Our problem," he said, "is that we are dealing with armed men who do not understand anything except force. The moment martial law is lifted, even partially, they will think we are weakening in our resolve not to give up any part of our territory."

The government faces threats from the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) — the Moslem rebels' army — and the Maoist New People's Army (NPA), fighting a guerrilla war to the north in Luzon.

Mr. Marcos said he did not consider the NPA or the Communist Party to be an immediate threat, but he appeared concerned that efforts were failing to settle the MNLF conflict by allowing autonomous governments in the south.

Just this week, bombs blamed on the MNLF killed 30 persons and injured another 257 in movie theaters and a park in two cities on southern Mindanao island. Military sources say that Moslem separatist activity in the last month has killed 63 persons and wounded 407 in the southern Philippines.

Vote-Rigging Alleged

"We are moving toward a final normalization," he said. "The problem is that from the Westerner's point of view, normalization means lifting martial law. No matter what I do — I call all kinds of elections, all kinds of referendums, I lift all kinds of arrests, et cetera, et cetera — but if I don't lift martial law, from the Western viewpoint, there is no normalization."

In January, the nation of 47 million voted for mayors and provincial governors in balloting that Mr. Marcos' critics said was heavily rigged. In San Fernando, for example, schoolteachers complained that they were forced at gunpoint to sign falsified returns.

In 1978, voters elected an interim national assembly as a first step toward a parliamentary system that is to take full effect when martial law is ended. Opponents contested that election as well.

Mr. Marcos said he was ready to meet with Benigno Aquino, former Liberal Party leader and symbol of the opposition, who has been detained since 1972.

But, he said: "Aquino proposed that we organize a national advisory council which would bring about reconciliation of all forces in the Philippines. Actually, that coincides with some of my thoughts, so I welcome the idea. The only problem is that it is predicated on the fact that there was a crisis of leadership because I was dying."

Mr. Marcos' reference was to rumors that he was seriously ill with a wide range of maladies. When it was suggested he appeared to be in good health, Mr. Marcos laughed. "The rumors show the lack of imagination of my opponents. I suppose I will have to stand on my head for foreign correspondents to show them how good my health is."

He said he asked Mr. Aquino to rethink his proposal and submit it again.

Mr. Marcos said he offered to let Mr. Aquino return to his residence, continuing for three weeks the temporary freedom granted recently. "For some reason or other, he preferred to go back to detention," Mr. Marcos said.

No one from Mr. Aquino's family could be reached immediately for comment.

The president has come under increasing criticism in recent months. Opponents say corruption remains rampant in sectors of government and among Mr. Marcos' close friends and relatives. Election irregularities caused bitterness among some of his former followers.

Punishment Promised

In response to questioning, Mr. Marcos said all specific complaints were under investigation, and he promised that anyone found guilty would be punished.

Of the economy, Mr. Marcos said, the country was on its way to becoming a self-sufficient industrial state that would be assured of steady growth.

In a separate interview, Imelda Marcos, the president's wife, said that a firm hand was essential to unite the country during difficult times. As well as first lady, she is minister of human settlements and governor of metropolitan Manila, where 20 percent of the population lives.

She said an urgent priority is to give Filipinos a sense of purpose after long colonization that ended in 1946.

"We must first have an identity — we had lost our identity for 500 years," she said. "Through self-reliance we hope to develop our people toward fulfillment — not only to bring dignity but also total happiness. Our goal is not only physical well-being, but also mental and emotional."

Soviet Troops in Kabul Provoke Derision, a Pledge of Vengeance

By Pranay Gupte

KABUL, Afghanistan, March 11 (NYT) — *Four days after his wife* Zehnab gave birth to their second child, Amir Faryabhi died. A fusillade from a Soviet armored personnel carrier tore through his body as the 28-year-old bricklayer participated in a huge anti-Soviet demonstration in Jadeh Maiwand Square. He was among scores of Afghans killed that afternoon in Kabul two weeks ago.

Mrs. Faryabhi remembers that it was cold that day, and yet sunny, and she remembers how hastily the funeral arrangements had to be made because, under Shia Moslem custom, a dead person must be buried by sundown. Her husband's grave is marked by a simple white-washed stone up on Karte Sakhi Hill a mile or two from the mud-walled, two-room house that he shared with his brothers Sultan and Aziz.

Only ethnic Hazara Moslems like Faryabhi are buried in this graveyard. There are perhaps 200 white tombstones, but only his is decorated with two tiny flags. His family makes certain that they stay there.

One of the flags is white, the other bright red. They are crossed and pushed into the hard soil in front of the tombstone. "Such crossed flags in Afghanistan mean that the dead man's family will some day avenge his death," 17-year-old Aziz Faryabhi said. "We will avenge Amir's murder."

Mrs. Faryabhi, adjusting her black chador constantly because it keeps slipping off her head, manages an occasional smile as she tends to her newborn boy and keeps watch over her other son, 2-year-old Hassan. "They have come to save Afghanistan, these Russians — that is what we are told," she said, speaking in Dari. "But what we know is that we are being butchered, especially us Hazaras."

In recent weeks there has seemed to be a campaign by the Soviet-supported government of President Babrak Karmal against the Hazara community of Kabul. The Hazaras are the poorest in a country of poor people. They lay bricks or sweep streets. There seems to be a belief among the authorities that the Hazaras are at the heart of the rebel movement that is rocking Afghanistan.

In any case, it is clear that the Hazaras see themselves as persecuted, and they know that the men who hold the Kalashnikov rifles and who drive the turreted tanks are Russians for the most part. Every day Soviet and Afghan soldiers sweep through areas like Karte Sakhi to look for hidden arms. Every night some Afghan sentry or other gets shot at. The Russians send only Afghan troops to such neighborhoods at night.

Kabul residents have a derisive term for the Soviet soldiers who occupy this country of 18 million. They call them "*mamaa*."

"Look, *mamaa* is rumbling around," Ajit Singh, a Sikh money-changer in the Shehzadeh market in the old section of Kabul said to his 15-year-old son Jagjit, as a column of Soviet tanks passed near their shop the other morning. "You mean *mamaa* is stumbling around," the boy said.

The Soviet troops do not mix with Kabulites. They live in barracks beyond the airport, or in a heavily fortified camp on Bala Hissar hill. Their officers and the Russian civilian "advisers" live mostly in a section of town called Mikroryan, where there are tall apartment blocks. The only Afghans in the Mikroryan quarter are sentries, servants and grocers.

The only Soviet-made product evident in these stores is the Avion matchbox. There is American-made Kraft cheese, American-made Dial soap, American beer and American cigarettes, along with plenty of American toilet paper.

There has been some puzzlement among Kabulites about the ethnic origins of the Soviet troops. Some of them were believed to have been sent from the southern Moslem areas of the Soviet Union, and most appeared to be fresh-faced youths. But now there clearly are several units of more experienced soldiers who have been brought to Kabul from Eastern Europe.

These troops are of German descent, as a young Indian expatriate who works for a German pharmaceutical concern in Kabul learned the other day. It was about 8 p.m., the time when the martial-law curfew starts, but the streets of Kabul had long been deserted except for the roving tanks and the military police jeeps. The Indian, a bachelor, had just fixed himself a scotch when there was a loud banging on his front door.

Speaking German

A dozen Russian soldiers stood there. They pushed themselves in and, in German, asked for cigarettes and drinks. Since the Indian coincidentally spoke German, he was able to get along in conversation. They were passing by his house, the soldiers said, and they just wanted a rest and a bit to drink and eat.

The Indian's servant, an Afghan, cooked additional kababs for the "guests." The Russians kept drinking and left the kababs untouched. The Indian grew worried, so he slipped away for a moment and called the local police station. The policeman he spoke to said there was nothing he could do.

The "guests" talked about how they missed their families, how dull things were in Kabul. They grew boisterous, according to the Indian, and soon ribald jokes were being made about Afghans. It was 6 a.m. when they left. "But they voluntarily emptied out the ashtrays and offered to wash the glasses before they left my house," the Indian later said.

As more Soviet troops pour into the city, there are fewer and fewer foreign nationals left. Not only the Pakistanis have evacuated most of their embassy personnel; so have the Saudis, the French, the British and others. Very few Westerners are left in the various schools. The count last week was that only eight Frenchmen were left to teach in the local lycee. They have stayed behind while their families have left for India or France. Soon they, too, will leave, said Christian Mas, one of the teachers.

U.S. Official Urges Moscow To Cancel Olympic Games

By Jack Nelson

WASHINGTON, March 11 (LAT) — Saying that strong support has developed for the U.S. campaign to boycott the summer Olympics in Moscow, White House counsel Lloyd Cutler suggested yesterday that the games may be postponed or canceled — either by the Soviet Union or by the International Olympics Committee.

The United States has already been "successful in working out a boycott by most of the major free world countries that are important from a sports or economic or political power point of view," said Mr. Cutler, coordinator of President Carter's boycott campaign.

Most of the nations with the larger Olympic teams — those with 200 or 300 or more members — will participate in the boycott. Altogether, 25 nations have publicly stated their support for the boycott and 25 others have indicated they would join in the refusal to go to Moscow, he said.

Not Real Olympics

Under the circumstances, Mr. Cutler said, if the Soviet Union proceeds with the games, "it won't be the Olympics in any real sense."

Both the Soviet Union and the IOC have said that they intend to proceed with the games as scheduled. While Mr. Cutler did not say why he believed that they might now switch positions, he implied that he believed that they might do so because any games held in the face of a boycott would not be a "real Olympics."

Despite Mr. Cutler's optimistic outlook, most free world countries have yet to publicly support a boycott of the Olympics. The White House also has yet to receive the unqualified support of U.S. Olympic officials.

However, Mr. Cutler expressed confidence that eventually the U.S. committee would give its full support and that the boycott also would be endorsed by West Germany and even France, which so far has strongly resisted the boycott plan.

West Germany is the key to Western European participation, he said, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt already has declared that West Germany would join the boycott unless the Soviet Union withdraws its forces from Afghanistan. Because the Russians have shown no intention of doing that, Mr. Cutler said that he believed that West Germany would soon announce firm support for the boycott and that France would follow.

The United States also has made "a good deal of progress" in organizing alternative international games for Olympic athletes who have trained for the summer games but cannot participate because of the boycott, Mr. Cutler said.

The alternative games will be held at a number of different sites in different countries "and will be linked together by satellite television," the Carter aide said. The events will be open to athletes from any country, including the Soviet Union.

The only reason for the boycott, Mr. Cutler explained, was to punish the Soviet Union for its armed intervention in Afghanistan, not to punish the athletes or deny them the opportunity to participate in sports events for which they trained.

From diplomatic and other reports, he said, it is obvious that the boycott is having a major impact on the Soviet Union. He said that the Russians had "put great store by the Olympics" and had cited its massive expenditures for the games as a major reason for lack of funds for some of its other domestic programs.

Mr. Cutler also mentioned as evidence of the boycott's impact the diplomatic pressure that the Russians are bringing on some countries to participate, and Moscow's offer of free transportation or lodging for the athletes of some developing countries.



United Press International

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, left, in discussion with Tehran militant yesterday.

U.S. Says Iran Reneges on Its Promises

(Continued from Page 1)

function as a government and to fulfill commitments that it makes," the official said.

It was still unclear to Washington officials what lay behind the latest edict by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini undermining the position of the Revolutionary Council, which is the existing governmental center in Iran. The ayatollah is reported to be suffering from circulatory disorders, but there was every indication here that he was functioning fully as the key decisionmaker.

There was some hope, however, that the authorities in Iran would not be satisfied with ignominious defeat in their power struggle with the militants holding the hostages at the U.S. Embassy. Having undertaken the confrontation with the militants, some elements of the council may wish to see it through despite the ayatollah's intervention, according to an official source.

Nevertheless, the inability of President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh to make good on the commitments to the commission was a grave setback to the Carter administration's plans. The Iranian leaders' failure to perform, despite what is generally thought to be sincere resolve and good intentions, casts a shadow over the future of the commission, which has been the principal mechanism through which Washington has sought in recent weeks to bring about the hostages' release.

The commission, on which so many hopes were placed, came into being after the crisis with Iran had gone through many twists and turns.

The United States, finding itself unable to conduct negotiations with the divided Iranian power structure, initially took a hard-line approach. Officials warned that failure to release the hostages could lead to harsh reprisals, including such military actions as a naval blockade. But these military options were never brought into play.

After the Soviet Union's Dec. 27 invasion of Afghanistan, the administration shifted gears on the grounds that the crisis had broadened from a U.S.-Iranian confrontation to a U.S.-Soviet struggle for influence in the Gulf region, with its vital oil supplies.

The United States then sought to argue that Iran's real enemy was the Soviet Union and that Iranian self-interest called for ending the confrontation over the hostages. From that point on, the thrust of U.S. policy was to seek a negotiated settlement under UN auspices.

That move seemed to be bearing fruit when Mr. Bani-Sadr, a moderate on the hostage question, was elected president of Iran in late January. Under his prodding, the Revolutionary Council finally accepted the idea of a UN commission, and its membership and mandate were worked out under Mr. Waldheim's mediation.

But when the commission went to Iran, hopes for its success began to fade. The commission found itself unable to get access to the hostages and last week was on the verge of leaving Iran. At the last minute, the militants, under pressure from Mr. Ghotbzadeh and the council, ostensibly agreed to hand the captives over to the council.

When the time for the turnover came, however, the militants, backed by street demonstrations balked and threw the situation into a weekend of confusion.

Afghan Rebel Control Seen Of Eastern Border Heights

(Continued from Page 1)

tacks," the official said. "At present it looks like a standoff, at least in Kunar. The guerrillas cannot drive the Russians out and the Russians cannot suppress the insurgency without bringing in very substantial reinforcements."

London-Moscow Contacts

LONDON, March 11 (AP) — Britain has received "private messages" from Moscow indicating Soviet willingness to negotiate on the proposal by Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington for a neutral and nonaligned Afghanistan, Foreign Office sources said today.

The sources said they were disappointed by the U.S. position on the British proposal, which is intended to pave the way for a Soviet troop withdrawal. "To say that Washington has been cool to the proposal would be an understatement," a diplomat said.

Britain and the Soviet Union so far have held two formal discussions about the idea, which Lord Carrington put forward at a meeting of Common Market foreign ministers on Feb. 19. Late last week, the sources said, Britain received "private messages" from the Russians on the matter.

"We have no objections to a negotiated settlement as put forward by Lord Carrington," a source recalled one of the messages saying, and the Russians said they wanted more talks. A Foreign Office source went so far as to call this a sign that the British proposal is "in the first stages of negotiation."

The Soviet news agency today carried excerpts from a commentary on the neutralization idea that is to appear in the weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta tomorrow. It says that the authors of the proposal seek to decide themselves the fate of the Afghan people: "Hidden behind the label of neutrality is a course of eliminating not only the government in power in Afghanistan, but also the very system established by the April revolution."

U.S. Weighs '81 Oil Fee

(Continued from Page 1)

munities, a key uncertainty is how those groups will view the deficit-cutting proposals, particularly the reliance on new revenues and the reliability of the assumptions underlying them.

The Congressional Budget Office said yesterday that the 1981 budget deficit could reach $25 billion, compared to the $15.8 billion projected by the administration and the $20 billion estimated a week ago.

Although participants have praised the joint working group sessions, they have been marked by attempts by each side to get the other to take the politically tougher actions.

For example, an initial move to reduce cost-of-living adjustments under federal benefit programs, such as Social Security, has been derailed because the legislators want the administration to use its authority to overhaul the Consumer Price Index, while the administration wanted Congress to relax the law linking increases in Social Security benefits to the index.

As a result, attention has shifted to the oil fee, which could be imposed without further legislation.

Shared Fee

The fee would be $4 to $5 per 42-gallon barrel on imported oil. It would be shared by refiners of domestic oil as well through the complex "entitlements" program. Petroleum products other than gasoline would be exempted from the fee.

The fee could help balance the 1981 budget, but authority for an entitlements program expires along with with price controls on domestic oil on Sept. 30, 1981, which is also the end of the fiscal year.

Also discussed in the sessions was the new forecast prepared by the Council of Economic Advisers, which is reported to show a shallower recession and more inflation than previously expected. Participants in the meetings say the new forecast, without other changes, provides a somewhat smaller deficit, but that the saving was more than outweighed when changes such as higher oil prices were figured in.

Participants said today's session on Capitol Hill was expected to be the last. The working group was to meet with Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, presumably to discuss monetary policy and credit controls, which must be instituted by the Fed.

UN Commission Quits Iran After Refusal on Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

put the Khomeini announcement in the best possible light and presenting new and vague promises in efforts to keep the mission alive.

Mr. Ghotbzadeh and council spokesman Hassan Habibi arrived at the commission's hotel shortly before midnight in what appeared to be another effort to dissuade the commission from leaving.

A succession of calls between Tehran and the United States indicated that a compromise effort of some sort was being discussed. But at least two commission members — Andres Aguilar Mawdsley of Venezuela and Louis-Edmond Pettiti of France — were known to be sufficiently unimpressed from the start to demand privately that their colleagues join them in formally ending the mission.

Only co-chairman Mohammed Bedjaoui of Algeria was reported to favor the Iranian thesis that the Khomeini statement did not preclude the commission's continuance in Tehran; Adib Daoudy of Syria and Harry Jayewardene of Sri Lanka were said to be undecided.

The commission briefly seemed close to success Thursday, when the militants — citing intense pressure by the Iranian government — offered to hand over the hostages to the Revolutionary Council rather than allow the commission to see all the Americans.

The militants apparently had never thought the council would accept responsibility for the hostages, because that would bring the council under international pressure to free them outright.

But after the offer was accepted, the captors fought back, rallying support from both rightist clerical forces and extreme leftists.

Militants Criticized

TEHRAN, March 11 (UPI) — President Bani-Sadr charged today that the militants who refused to let U.S. hostages be interviewed by the UN commission often bow to the political influence of pro-Soviet groups seeking Iran's international isolation.

He added that the captors' refusal to cooperate hurt Iran's international image. "To keep the hostages is not a way to fight imperialism," Mr. Bani-Sadr said.

Iranian Students' Trial

MONROE, La., March 11 (UPI) — Trial has been scheduled Friday for 48 Iranian students who have been on a hunger strike since their arrests Thursday on charges of disrupting a speech by a former aide to the shah.

Greek Ship Burns In Trieste; 2 Killed

TRIESTE, March 11 (AP) — The captain and a sailor of the 8,000-ton Greek freighter Constantia died early today in a fire that damaged the ship anchored in the port here, authorities reported.

They said that the blaze, which apparently started in the engine room, spread to sections of the crew quarters and part of the grain-filled holds. The captain and the sailor were trapped in the ship, while the ship's 21 other crewmen escaped.

Bogota Guerrillas Reduce Demands, But Stalemate Is Reported in Talks

BOGOTA, March 11 (AP) — Guerrillas holding U.S. Ambassador Diego Asencio and other diplomats in the embassy of the Dominican Republic here have reduced the number of alleged political prisoners that they demand be freed, a high government source said today.

But the source said negotiations between the government and the guerrillas have reached a critical point, in a stalemate over demands. He said a meeting set for tomorrow, two weeks after the embassy was seized and diplomats from 18 countries were taken hostage, could be crucial.

The original demand was for 311 prisoners. The source said: "For the government of Colombia, it is the same thing to hand over one prisoner or 311, for in any case it would violate the constitution and abrogate a judicial sentence. All possibilities have been explored, but the government is unable legally to release from jail criminals who are there by judicial order." The source did not say what number of prisoners was now being mentioned.

The guerrillas have practically abandoned demands for $50 million in ransom and worldwide publication of a manifesto condemning human rights violations in Colombia, the source said.

Military sources say the government position has the firm support of the armed forces. There are indications that the military is prepared to take the embassy by assault if necessary. President Julio Cesar Turbay said Sunday that he wants a bloodless solution, but he warned, "This does not depend exclusively on the government." On Sunday the military increased the number of military police surrounding the embassy and ordered newsmen to leave apartments that they had rented nearby.

Possibly 6 Million Bottles

False-Label French Win May Have Flooded Mark

By Frank J. Prial

PARIS, March 11 (NYT) — As many as six million falsely labeled bottles of French wine may have reached retail channels, mostly in the United States, according to details disclosed Sunday in what may prove to be the largest scandal in the international wine trade in years.

The scandal, first disclosed by The New York Times last week, has been under investigation for more than a year by government authorities in France, the United States, the Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany and Britain.

The scheme involved buying cheap white wine in France, sending it first to the Netherlands to be bottled, then shipping it to England to be mislabeled and finally shipping it to the United States to be sold, mostly as Pouilly-Fuisse.

Pouilly-Fuisse is sometimes derisively referred to by French vintners as the American wine. A minor white wine from southern Burgundy, it enjoys a vogue in the United States generally thought to be out of proportion to its quality.

According to Dutch investigators, more than 250,000 bottles of cheap wine falsely labeled as Pouilly-Fuisse were consumed in the United States in the last two years — with no complaints. "The Americans can't tell the difference," said a Dutch bottler allegedly involved in the scheme. "They put it in the refrigerator and freeze it."

$9 to $12 a Bottle

Much of the false Pouilly-Fuisse was and is still being sold in the United States under the Michelet label. In New York the other day it was being sold at prices ranging from $9 to $12.

According to Dutch customs and tax investigators, the fraud involves two groups in the Netherlands that worked separately. One was mostly involved in shipping abroad, particularly to the United States; the other had European operations, including the sale of 200,000 gallons of phony rose d'Anjou to two Dutch supermarket chains.

Investigators identified the principal figure in what is being called the Dutch connection as Bernard Kahn, a former textile dealer. Reached at his home in Alkmaar, near Amsterdam, Mr. Kahn refused to comment. "They got everything all wrong," he said, "so I'm not saying anything more."

But earlier he spoke freely. Of the rose d'Anjou he said: "I have no idea where it came from." charged with fraud and with *false sherry in the Netherla* scheme, which apparently h operating successfully for years, began to come ap year.

In 1978, a shipper in Li asked a warehouse to take cases of French wine and see to its labeling with lab would be provided. Some wine was shipped to the States.

Months later, because th house had not been paid, an gation began. It was found wine was owned by a com Liechtenstein and that the *customs seals on it — it ha* through the Netherlands forgeries. Dutch invest traced the wine to a small plant in Lisse, near The Hag plant allegedly implicat Kahn.

Denial

Mr. Kahn insists the Li operation had nothing to him. But he acknowledged too, had sent mislabeled Fuisse to the United State Antwerp, Belgium, as his po parture after Dutch custo cials became suspicious. H he told investigators, his co Omniwine, sent 800 cases Pouilly-Fuisse to Houston Seattle and 800 to Los Ange

The wine, he said, cost hi $1 a bottle; he sold it for abo bottle. Other shipments wen West German ports. At lea of the wine involved in the was imported by the Bacar poration in New York. Mr reportedly told investigators stopped shipping to the States because others in th "behaved so stupidly that th caught," which led to sharp trols."

According to Dutch soun man behind many of the s involving the purchase of wine in France and its bott der false labels elsewhere is named Jean Cottet, from L who did much of his through a Panamanian co called Petrassis.

They said he was also invc a scheme to sell cheap wine United States as Puligny-M chet, also a French white Bur Dutch officials said yesterd two other men had been arre connection with the a schemes.

Race Hawk Backs Down To Avert S. African Spli

CAPE TOWN, March 11 (UPI) — A split within South Africa's ruling National Party was averted today when arch-conservative Cabinet minister Andries Treurnicht bowed to pressure from Prime Minister Pieter Botha and issued a call for party unity.

After the weekly Cabinet meeting, where a sharp disagreement between the two men was discussed, Mr. Treurnicht urged party members to abide by government policy "in the interests of the welfare of all in South Africa."

Political sources said that during the closed meeting, Mr. Botha had exerted heavy pressure on Mr. Treurnicht, his minister for public works and statistics, to toe the party line.

The disagreement erupted over Mr. Treurnicht's saying that he supported demands from conservative school and sports officials to call off two planned rugby matches between white and colored (mixed-race) schoolboys.

Mr. Treurnicht's stand ran counter to National Party policy that allows sporting bodies to decide who they will meet on the playing fields.

Mr. Botha indirectly rebuked Mr. Treurnicht for the remarks, saying that he could not associate himself with statements that increased tension between whites and colored people.

Political commentators said last week that if Mr. Treurnicht did not back down he would be forced to resign. They raised the possibility that the minister, who heads the powerful and conservative Transvaal Province division of the National Party, could leave the party with as many as 40 members of Parliament and form a new opposition group.

Such a development would not have upset the National Party's majority in Parliament, where 131 of 165 seats, but it mi forced Mr. Botha to call general election, comm said.

The prime minister's pl loosening South Africa's ra and removing petty apartheid quently have met with op from his right wing.

In today's statement, Mr nicht did not say that he h drawn his remarks. But K der Merwe, a member of Pa who also had protested sch playing interracial rugby. Mr. Botha a public apol making a statement "dur emotionally charged momen

Tito's Condit Remains Gra

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia, 11 (AP) — President Tito's issued a terse bulletin today that the Yugoslav leader's co has not changed from th grave state reported two days

With the 87-year-old leade pitalization nearing the end second month, Yugoslavia main leadership bodies met session in Belgrade to assess cal and economic questio what they called the "worse ternational situation."

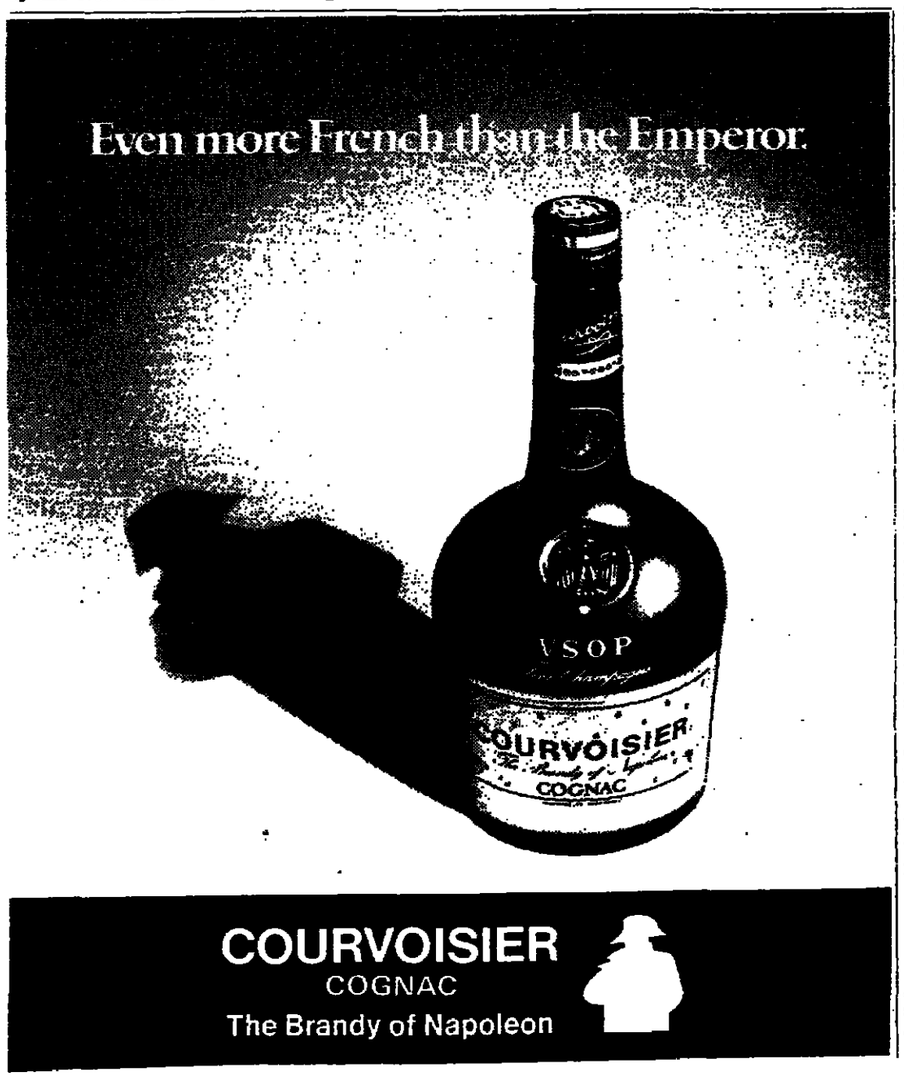
The two bodies, the st state Presidency and the C nist Party Central Committ sidium, reaffirmed their "re and resoluteness to carry o policy and course of comrad and the League of Commu Tanjug, the Yugoslav news a reported. The state Preside the key element of Tito's pers designed plan of succession, p ing for a rotating collective ship from the nation's six co ent republics and two autono provinces.

Doctors Say Sh Is Seriously Ill

NEW YORK, March 11 (R — Mohammed Reza Pahla deposed shah of Iran, is agai ously ill and requires an ope that can be classified as haza a spokesman for his docto here today.

In a statement, the spok for Dr. Benjamin Kean sa shah, now living in Panama, enlarged spleen, severe anaem a low white-cell count, probal sociated with a tumor in the sp

The statement said Dr. Kea a colleague flew to Panama the past week to see the 60-ye shah. In consultation with Pa nian doctors they decided th operation to remove the splee necessary. An informed sour the shah would not return United States for treatment.



هكذا من الأصل

Poll Favors Ex-President

...agan Angry at Prospect of a Ford Bid

By Lou Cannon
...d Edward Walsh

...E, Ala., March 11 (WP) — ...ong-smoldering resentment ...ward Reagan privately has ...ed toward Gerald Ford's ... entry into the Republican ...idential race boiled over into ... news conference here, Mr. ... said that he could be elect... ...sident and that he was dis... ...see to its labeling ... by Mr. Ford's comment ... that the former California ... would be provided ... could not win the U.S. ... election in November.

Reagan said first that Mr. ... would "hang up his golf clubs" ... to enter the race; then ... the former president to stay ... will tell you right now that I ... probably be as happy as I am ... the sun," Mr. Reagan ... while, supporters of a Ford ... candidacy continued their efforts to get the former president into the race. In Washington, the Draft-Ford Committee headed by former Air Force Secretary Thomas Reed held a news conference to release a list of more than 100 new members, including three of Mr. Ford's cabinet secretaries.

Mr. Reed was softer on Mr. Reagan than Mr. Ford has been, referring to him in a prepared statement only as "the other leading candidate" and insisting, when asked directly, that he considers Mr. Reagan qualified to be president, but Mr. Ford more qualified.

Standing next to a chart showing the results of a new Lou Harris-ABC News poll that had Mr. Ford running ahead of President Carter and Mr. Reagan behind Mr. Carter, Reed sketched out a long-shot scenario by which Mr. Ford could build up considerable delegate strength in the remaining primaries. It included using a surrogate to win in Texas, where the filing deadline has passed and where Mr. Reagan beat Mr. Ford in 1976; entering and winning the Michigan and Ohio primaries; and beating Mr. Reagan in his home state of California.

Mr. Reed acknowledged that if Mr. Ford does not get into the race by March 20, the filing deadline for Ohio, it will be too late.

Late Start

Mr. Ford is to meet with his closest political advisers tomorrow in Washington to assess his prospects in a late-starting campaign. Ford associates said yesterday that they had been gathering information around the country the last several days in preparation for the meeting.

Part of the effort to assess Mr. Ford's prospects took place Sunday in Chicago at a meeting that brought together leaders of the newly formed Illinois Draft-Ford Committee and two advisers to the former president — California political consultant Stuart Spencer, Mr. Ford's chief strategist in 1976, and Rep. Richard Cheney (R-Wyo.), who was Mr. Ford's White House chief of staff.

Tomorrow's meeting will reunite key figures from the 1976 Ford campaign. Mr. Spencer and Mr. Cheney are to attend with former White House aide John Marsh and pollster Robert Teeter.

Mr. Teeter is working for Republican candidate George Bush, but is believed to have an understanding with Mr. Bush that would allow him to join a Ford campaign.

Dinners, Breakfast

Mr. Ford was arriving in Washington today for a private dinner for former Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns. The former president also was to address a Republican congressional dinner tomorrow night and meet reporters at a breakfast on Thursday. A group of Republican governors will meet Thursday to discuss a Ford race.

One Ford associate said yesterday that the former president genuinely had not made up his mind about entering the race. But this adviser also outlined events in the next eight days that could substantially increase the prospects of a Ford candidacy.

According to this view, Mr. Reagan was likely to sweep today's primaries in Florida, Alabama and Georgia, severely damaging Mr. Bush's credibility as a strong alternative.

Moreover, the Ford intelligence-gathering operation has been told that Rep. John Anderson could win the popular vote in the March 18 primary in Illinois, his home state, with Mr. Reagan finishing second and Mr. Bush a distant third. Mr. Ford is not entered in the Illinois primary.

...nnedy Attacks Carter ... UN Israeli Resolution

By Robert Shogan

...SHINGTON, March 11 ... — Sen. Edward Kennedy ... challenged the Carter ad... ...ation to disclose the record ... ...mer deliberations that led to ... ...pport for a controversial UN ... ...tion censuring Israel. ... ...ing to exploit the rift be... ... Mr. Carter and Jewish voters ... ...issue, Sen. Kennedy declared ... an international convention ... ...i Brith women here. ... ...e president says he is too ... ...it this time to engage in cam... ...activity. But he should not be ... ...ay to read a critical UN reso... ...or call his UN ambassador ... ...a critical UN vote." ... ...days after the United States ... March 1 for a Security Com... ...solution condemning Israeli ... ...nents in occupied Arab terri... Mr. Carter blamed the action ... communications failure be... the White House and UN ...assador Donald McHenry. ...ore hearing the senator's ..., the B'nai B'rith convention ...ed a resolution that expressed ...firmed dismay" at the adminis... ...n's explanation of why the ... States voted on the side of ...'s enemies," and called for "a ...unambiguous clarification" of ... policy toward Israel. ...ennedy aides in Washington ... they hoped Jewish resentment ... the administration's position ...ld help the senator in the New ... and Illinois primaries later ... month, as well as in the Florida ...ary tomorrow.

Sen. Kennedy contended that the supposed communications gap had produced a credibility gap. He asked: "If it was only a communications gap, why did it take two full days of 'round-the-clock meetings between the president and his chief political adviser to detect the mistake?"

Sen. Kennedy said that the White House should make public relevant documents and authorize all officials involved to testify in Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings scheduled to begin next week.

The audience of about 500 women, representatives of one of the nation's oldest and most prestigious Jewish organizations, listened attentively as Sen. Kennedy devoted nearly half of his 20-minute speech to condemning "the appalling betrayal of Israel in the vote at the United Nations."

$9 Million Awarded For Fall in New York

NEW YORK, March 11 (AP) — A woman was awarded $9 million yesterday in punitive damages for injuries caused when she slipped on candle wax in the staircase of a housing project.

The woman's lawyer said that the jury in Brooklyn's state Supreme Court may decide to add as much as $1 million in compensatory damages. The six-person jury awarded the sum to Gloria Hall, 52, who was crippled when she slipped and fell.



Associated Press

BUSH IN FLORIDA — George Bush gestures during a speech to the Capital Tiger Bay political club in Tallahassee, Fla., as he campaigned for the Republican primary Tuesday. He was expected to run behind Ronald Reagan.

Woman Held in Slaying of Author Of Best-Selling 'Scarsdale Diet'

PURCHASE, N.Y., March 11 (UPI) — "Scarsdale Diet" author Dr. Herman Tarnower was shot to death last night in the bedroom of his suburban home here, and the headmistress of a Virginia girls' school who had helped research the best-selling book today reportedly confessed to the killing.

Dr. Tarnower, whose work sold more than 2 million copies, was found by police officer after a call from a second woman who also had worked on the book. Police said Dr. Tarnower, 69, a cardiologist and internist, had received gunshot wounds to the right hand, right upper arm and right upper chest.

Mrs. Jean Harris, headmistress of Madeira, an exclusive girls' school in Greenway, Va., was stopped by a patrolman as she was driving from the house shortly after the shooting.

The policeman said that when Mrs. Harris spotted him, she stopped the car and told him of the shooting. A .32-caliber pistol was found in her car's glove compartment, and she was charged with second-degree murder today after a night of interrogation. A police spokesman said today that she had confessed.

She was to be arraigned later today before Judge Harvey Fried at Town Court in Harrison, N.Y., of which Purchase is a part. Harrison Police Chief William Harris said. "I've been here 29 years and this was our fifth murder" in that period. He added that no prominent person had ever been killed in the town before.



UPI

Dr. Herman Tarnower

Mrs. Harris was listed first in the acknowledgements of Dr. Tarnower's book: "We are grateful to Jean Harris for her splendid assistance in the research and writing of this book."

Senators Were Unaware

Legal 'Opinion' Lets CIA Bypass Congress

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, March 11 (LAT) — A previously undisclosed "opinion" attributed to former Attorney General Griffin Bell freed President Carter and the Central Intelligence Agency from complying fully with a promise to give Congress prior notification of covert CIA actions abroad.

The "Bell opinion," informed sources said yesterday, held that the complex language of Executive Order 12036, issued on Jan. 24, 1978, meant not prior notice, as was generally assumed, but timely notice, which could come after the fact.

That opinion, which appears to have been drawn up for Mr. Bell by the Department of Justice's office of legal counsel, was a critical factor in getting intelligence agencies and the White House to support the executive order, according to one source. Without it, another source said, CIA Director Stansfield Turner had been refusing to endorse the order under which the CIA was to operate.

Congress Unaware

Congress has been unaware of the opinion, however, according to a spokesman for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. The spokesman said the executive order has been taken by the committee to mean prior notification, since it uses the same language as that of Senate Resolution 400, which set up the intelligence committee. It says that the president shall keep the House and Senate committees "fully and currently informed concerning intelligence activities, including any significant anticipated activities . . ."

The Bell opinion may explain the surprise of the Senate group on Feb. 21 when Adm. Turner testified that it had not been getting all the information that it thought. Adm. Turner objected strongly to language in a proposed new intelligence charter because it would require notice in advance of covert CIA actions. That is "unnecessary, improper and unwise," he said.

Yet the charter language is the same as that in the Senate resolution and the executive order under which the CIA has been operating.

A puzzled Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., chairman of the intelligence subcommittee that drafted the charter, complained that he and the full committee had believed they were receiving prior notice of actions undertaken by the CIA, except in one case. Adm. Turner said they were mistaken. He did not then or later explain further.

Nor was the so-called one exception identified, although it is understood that President Carter did not notify the committees in advance of operations involving the secret return of six Americans who had been hiding in the Canadian Embassy in Tehran. The Canadian government said, according to sources, that it would not help in the escape if members of Congress were notified, since any leaks of such information would jeopardize Canadian diplomats in Iran, as well as the six Americans. The story broke after the Canadians withdrew all their personnel from Tehran.

The issue surrounding the Bell opinion is that the administration apparently published its executive order, which promised prior notification, even though it already had obtained a legal opinion stating that terms of the order need not be fully met.

Former Attorney General Bell, when queried in Atlanta, said he "may or may not" have given such an opinion. He said that he did remember "something" about it. "But generally I have always taken the position that the president cannot be forced to give prior notice of anything to Congress," he said.

Kenneth Bass, the chief intelligence official at the Department of Justice, suggested through a spokesman that the Bell opinion was in fact a formal Opinion for the Attorney General from the office of legal counsel dated Oct. 25, 1977. The spokesman said that while the 10-page opinion was not classified as secret, it was not public either. He read about 150 words of what he said was the pertinent part of the document.

The passage began: "It is clear from the legislative history that reports to Congress need not occur before the operation is conducted. Nevertheless, reports should be made as soon as reasonably possible, whether or not this occurs before the operation is conducted . . ."

The rationale is that the president's constitutional prerogatives in foreign affairs override other considerations, a source said.

'Slow Progress' Is Reported at U.K. Steel Talks

LONDON, March 11 (UPI) — Negotiators from the state-owned British Steel Corp. and 13 steel industry unions continued discussions today in an attempt to settle a 10-week nationwide walkout.

A corporation spokesman said, "Slow, deliberate and steady progress is being made" at the talks.

The two sides met for five hours yesterday and resumed talks at the corporation's headquarters this morning with indications they would continue into tomorrow.

British Steel, which is losing more than £1 million ($2.2 million) a day, has offered a 14.4-percent pay increase as what it calls its "final offer."

The unions have not put a definite figure on their demands, which were said to be between 18 and 20 percent. British Steel workers currently earn around £110 ($240) a week — well above the average for industrial workers in this country.

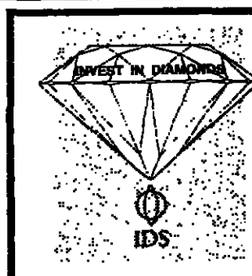
British Steel's chief executive, Robert Scholey, has asked for a vote by its 165,000 workers on the management's latest offer. But the unions have turned him down.

EEC Parliament Rebuffs Marchais

STRASBOURG, France, March 11 (Reuters) — The European Parliament today threw out a request by French Communist leader Georges Marchais to debate the establishment of a committee to look into human rights in the European Economic Community.

Mr. Marchais charged that trade union and political rights are violated in France, that 4,000 people have been excluded from the West German civil service for political reasons, and that torture is used officially in Northern Ireland.

The assembly heavily rejected his request for a debate to be held under its emergency procedure.



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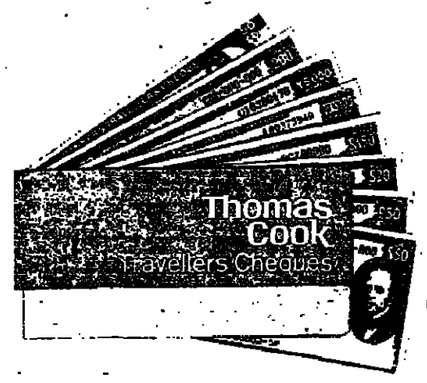
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Advanced Rocket Progresses

China Speeds Up Its Pace Toward Space

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, March 11 (NYT) — China is developing a more powerful and efficient space rocket, making impressive advances in solid-state electronics crucial to sophisticated space flight and pursuing ambitious plans to launch several communications, weather and possibly other satellites, according to U.S. engineers and space officials who have recently visited China.

The new three-stage rocket, employing liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen as propellants in its upper stage, could make China competitive with most space transportation systems in the world.

The rocket, called Long March-3, is expected to make its debut next year in launching an experimental communications spacecraft into high Earth orbit. China has orbited eight satellites since 1970, mostly as systems tests, but also for military reconnaissance. Its present two-stage launching rockets are said to be comparable in size and propulsion to the Titan-2, which the United States used for its Gemini manned space flights in the mid-1960s.

Difficult Technology

Only the United States and the European Space Agency, an 11-nation consortium, have mastered the difficult technology of liquid-hydrogen rocket propulsion. U.S. observers said that there is no evidence that the Soviet Union has ever flown a liquid-hydrogen rocket engine.

After touring China's space research facilities in November, a 19-member delegation from the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics, an organization of aerospace engineers and scientists, concluded that the Chinese "are serious about their stated goal of obtaining an independent capability in communications in the next decade, and are making good technological progress toward it."

Numerous Representatives

The traffic to China in recent months has included, besides the institute delegation, officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and numerous representatives of the U.S. and French aerospace industries.

Dr. Frank Press, the presidential science adviser, and Dr. Robert Frosch, the NASA administrator, were in Peking in January to sign an agreement clearing the way for China's purchase of a ground station for receiving data from Landsat earth-resources survey satellites. China has said that it also intends to buy its first operational communications satellites from the United States.

According to a report by the institute delegation, to be published later this month, and interviews with knowledgeable U.S. engineers, China's future space plans include these activities:

- One or two experimental satellite launchings this year to test solar cells and other flight systems. A similar mission last year failed.
- An experimental communications satellite to be launched next year. The satellite, to be developed and built in China, would be placed in a 22,300-mile-high orbit with the Long March-3 rocket. The two operational communications satellites to be purchased from U.S. companies would be placed in orbit in 1984 by the U.S. space shuttle. These satellites would be capable of television transmissions.
- An experimental meteorological satellite to be orbited in 1982, also boosted by the Long March-3 rocket. The plan is to place the 1,430-pound spacecraft in a 560-mile-high orbit crossing the poles, called a sun-synchronous orbit, in which any picture at a particular latitude is always taken under the same general lighting conditions. This would make China the third nation, after the United States and the Soviet Union, to operate satellites in sun-synchronous orbits.
- Another meteorological satellite to be put in a geosynchronous orbit in 1985. This is the 22,300-mile-high equatorial orbit also favored for communications satellites because at that altitude a spacecraft's speed matches the speed of the Earth's rotation, which results in the spacecraft hovering over the same place on Earth.
- An Earth-resources survey program tied to the U.S. Landsat operations but later involving China's own satellites. Chinese scientists said that their primary objective was mineral prospecting.

In an account of their visit published in last month's issue of the journal Astronautics and Aeronautics, the institute delegation said that it was "quite surprised at the advanced state of development in several technological areas," noting that work on certain solid-state electronic devices and techniques "appeared to be advancing apace" with that in the United States.

The engineers said that the Chinese were being "excessively modest" when they described their technology as primitive, which they often did in discussions. "Advanced, but simple," fits better, the engineers concluded.

What the Chinese lack and want to get from the United States, the institute delegation reported, is knowledge of "how to put it all together." The Chinese "do not have experience or skills in system engineering and program management," the report continued. "They need information about reliability modeling and quality assurance techniques, and about scheduling and project control."

Excess Weight Drawback

The engineers said that the "main drawback" in what they saw of the Chinese weather satellite work was "the excess weight and power consumed to achieve comparable performance" with U.S. satellites. "The weight of our satellites reflects the state of our industrial level," remarked Chen Jie, secretary-general of the Chinese Society of Astronautics.

At a rocket assembly plant in Shanghai, U.S. engineers inspected the two-stage rocket used in current Chinese space launchings, a modified version of their intercontinental ballistic missile known as the CSS-X-4. It has four first-stage engines and one second-stage engine, all of which burn the liquid propellants nitrogen tetroxide and unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine. It can deliver 4,400 pounds of payload into a low Earth orbit.

The Long March-3 rocket is essentially an upgraded version of the standard two-stage rocket but with the liquid-hydrogen third stage added.

Liquid hydrogen has a high thrust-to-weight ratio, which means that, in a sense, it gives a rocket more miles and payload to a gallon. Some recent newspaper reports in China indicate that the three-stage rocket is ready for operation.

Khmer Rouge Chief Shows Continued Peking Support

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, March 11 (WP) — Khieu Samphan, the premier of Cambodian Khmer Rouge forces, today wound up a state visit designed to display China's continued support for his reorganized insurgent movement and advertise his appeal for help from the Western world.

At a press conference in Peking's Great Hall of the People, attended by at least 100 foreign and Chinese journalists, Mr. Khieu said that "all peace-loving and justice-loving countries ought to realize that it is in their own interests to stop Vietnamese and Soviet expansionism" in Afghanistan and Cambodia.

During his three-day visit, which ended today when he left for North Korea, Mr. Khieu has enjoyed front-page Chinese newspaper coverage, meetings with Premier Hua Guofeng and Deputy Premier Deng Xiaoping and warm banquet toasts. They signal Peking's support and more important, its apparent confidence that Mr. Khieu's forces can survive and remain China's best bet for keeping the Vietnamese distracted in southeast Asia.

Firm Peking Support

"The Chinese government and people firmly support the Kampuchean people in their just struggle against Vietnamese aggression," Mr. Hua said in a toast at a state banquet Sunday night. "We will continue to do so until they win final victory."

The Chinese appeared to be buoyed by reports from Cambodia that Mr. Khieu's forces, numbering no more that 25,000, have been able to fight off an estimated 200,000 Vietnamese troops now occupying their country. The continued Khmer Rouge survival makes it less necessary for the Chinese to turn to the mercurial Prince Norodom Sihanouk, now visiting the United States and Canada in search of support for his own nationalist forces.

At today's press conference, Mr. Khieu made his own appeal for aid from the West. He said that his forces could survive what he said would be one last Vietnamese effort to crush the insurgents before the rainy season begins, but that "we need all kinds of aid if we are to carry on and unite and mobilize all the nationalist forces against the Vietnamese aggressors. We need every form of political and material aid, weapons, medicine and foodstuffs."

Difficult to Move Arms

He said that it was difficult to move weapons into Cambodia to supply his forces. Asked how he did it, Mr. Khieu replied: "We have 450 kilometers of seacoast and I can say that the Vietnamese Navy is not as strong as the U.S. Seventh Fleet."

Mr. Khieu's visit appears to be part of a organized diplomatic offensive, including recent interviews with foreign journalists at his headquarters near the Thai-Cambodian border, to give the Khmer Rouge a more humane image and encourage support from abroad.

When asked today how many Cambodians his government had executed during the three years it ran the country before the Vietnamese invasion, Mr. Khieu denied that his forces followed a policy of mass killings as charged by the Vietnamese and several Western critics. He said only that there had been some "shortcomings" after his troops captured the country from U.S.-backed forces in 1975.



United Press International

FAIR RETURN IS NO ROGUERY — Dutch demonstrators unload 13 tons of salt in front of the French Tourist Office in Asmterdam yesterday. They were protesting pollution of the Rhine River by French potassium mines, which they say, dump 13 tons of salt into the river every minute. The sign they carry says: "France is no trashcan, neither is the Netherlands."

Sensitive Shipment to Argentina

U.S. Opposes Swiss Atom Equipment Sale

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, March 11 (NYT) — The Carter administration is seeking to block a proposal by Switzerland to sell Argentina sensitive nuclear equipment for its power plant developments, government officials said yesterday.

The officials said that the deal, which is evidently almost concluded, would significantly enhance Argentina's capacity to produce nuclear weapons. According to the officials, Argentina is negotiating with Swiss firms to purchase a plant for producing heavy water, a nuclear isotope that could be used in the country's new generation of atomic power plants.

However, the administration is concerned that Argentina, like India several years ago, also could use supplies of heavy water to produce bomb-grade plutonium. Argentina has declined to sign the 1968 Nuclear nonproliferation treaty, and administration experts have long viewed the country as a potential nuclear weapons power.

Looser System

Officials said that in several recent exchanges, the administration has pressed the Swiss government to get Argentina's agreement to tight restrictions on how the plant and other sensitive nuclear facilities could be used. But the Swiss government is said to have maintained that a looser system of safeguards is all that is required under a 1978 agreement on nuclear exports among major supplier countries, including Switzerland.

Several U.S. technical experts said that the safeguards proposed by Switzerland would not keep Argentina from misusing the projected heavy water plant.

The proposed deal also has aroused concern in Washington and congressional aides said that, last month, leaders of the House Foreign Affairs Committee urged the administration to oppose the Swiss sale.

In a letter to Energy Secretary Charles Duncan, Rep. Clement Zablocki, D-Wis., the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and three subcommittee chairmen are said to have asked the administration to restrict Switzerland's use of U.S. supplied nuclear fuel if the sale to Argentina went through.

Could Deny Request

Rep. Zablocki is reported to have suggested that if Switzerland went ahead with the sale, the administration could deny the country's request for U.S. permission to reprocess plutonium from used fuel rods obtained from the United States.

Congressional aides said that the administration is now considering this action, in an apparent effort to dissuade Switzerland from completing the deal with Argentina. They said that in a recent reply to Rep. Zablocki's letter, a high-level energy official declared "that the degree of Swiss cooperation on the Argentine issue and other nonproliferation matters would be an important factor" in what Switzerland would be permitted to do with nuclear fuel provided by the United States.

Lack of Constraints

Although officials are worried about a possible attempt by Argentina to acquire nuclear arms, they are almost equally concerned by what was described as Switzerland's lax attitude toward controlling the export of sensitive technology. Several aides noted that the lack of government constraints on nuclear exports enabled Swiss firms two years ago to provide Pakistan with several components for building a plant to produce bomb-grade enriched uranium.

After the Pakistani program was detected in late 1978, the administration attempted to persuade the Swiss government to agree to a stiffer export policy. But officials said that the effort has, so far, produced few results.

A main concern about Argentina's acquisition of a heavy water plant is that U.S. leverage over that country's future program would be greatly diminished. Argentina, officials said, possesses its own supply of natural uranium and, with a heavy water plant, the country would be able to resist pressure from Washington and elsewhere to forgo nuclear arms.

Jerusalem to Be Encircled

Israel to Seize 1,000 Acre Of Arab Land for Housin

By William Claiborne

JERUSALEM, March 11 (WP) — The Israeli goverament, in defiance of mounting international criticism of its settlements in the occupied West Bank, expropriated 1,000 acres of Arab land east of Jerusalem today in order to close a circle of Jewish suburbs around the city.

Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz signed the land seizure order, government sources said, putting into effect the first stage of a Jewish settlement expansion plan that has already met stiff opposition from Palestinian leaders and from Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek.

The proposal, designed to disrupt the brisk pace of Arab construction in the largest gap in Jerusalem's periphery, and to obviate the possibility of dividing the city in any political settlement, was discussed by the Cabinet Sunday in the face of mounting international pressures against Israel's settlement policies in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The plan was passed to a Cabinet committee to consider, among other things, whether the government could afford the estimated 10,000 housing units.

The Palestine National Guidance Committee, a group of radical mayors and Arab leaders that was formed after the Camp David accords were signed, denounced the housing plan as an "unlawful" aggression by Israel. The East Jerusalem newspaper, Al-Quds, condemned Israel for "driving away Arabs," and Mr. Kollek sharply criticized the plan as a distortion of a development program that he advanced several years ago with the aim of benefiting both Jews and Arabs.

The order, issued today after a Cabinet advisory committee met secretly last night, appears to contradict the spirit — if not the letter — of an Oct. 14 government policy decision not to expropiate "one inch" of privately owned Arab land for new settlements. In that decision, the Cabinet said its policy of seizing only public domain land formerly owned by the Jordanian Crown Council would apply to the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, but it did not specifically mention East Jerusalem, which was annexed by Israel after the Six-Day War.

Housing Minister David Levy, who is also the sponsor of a plan before the Cabinet to build housing for Jewish civilian settlers in the center of exclusively Arab Hebron in the West Bank, urged that a large tract of land between the Jewish settlements of Ramot Yaacov and French Hill be expropriated. The purpose is to link Ramot Yaacov, a sprawling high-rise apartment complex on the Jerusalem-Ramallah road, to the sizable French Hill project, and tighter the circle of Israeli housing around Jerusalem for strategic and political purposes.

The reasoning of both the Labor and the Likud governments has been that a ring of densely populated Jewish suburbs around Jerusalem would make it impossible to redefine the capital's boundaries in any political compromise with Jordan or the Palestinians. Minister Levy reportedly warned Cabinet ministers that Arab speculators have stepped up housing construction in the Neve Yaacov gap to drive a wedge into the periphery and that Israeli counteraction was needed immediately, despite the international opposition that would result.

Since the recent condemnation of Israel's settlements by the UN Security Council and a growing number of European Economic Community nations, the Cabinet has been divided over how Israel should respond. Moderate ministers have urged a low profile and no new settlement for the time being, while others, including Mr. Levy, sought to counterattack with new plans for civilian outposts.

Mr. Kollek said today that the city had repeatedly sought government approval of a master plan to link Neve Yaacov with the rest of Jerusalem, but that he had also proposed new housing for both Israelis and Arabs and the requisitioning of some land that was Jewish-owned before Jordan captured the area in the 1948 war. Mr. Kollek said the proposals were not acted upon because the government was unwilling to appropriate the money. He said that seizing Arab land now would only exacerbate tensions and damage Israel's image abroad.

6 Egyptians Freed

TEL AVIV, March 11 (AP) — Israel released six jailed Egyptians as a gesture of peace today. An Israeli military source said the six, aged 25 to 32, had been serving sentences for offenses against Israeli sec

Talks in Dublin Strike

DUBLIN, Ireland, March 11 (UPI) — Talks began today in an effort to end an unofficial strike over the method of allocating overtime work that has shut down the Port of Dublin for six days.

News Analysis

Mass of Paper Upstages Lance at Trial

By Timothy S. Robinson

ATLANTA, March 11 (WP) — Bert Lance — as difficult to believe as it may seem for those who came to know him in Washington — was not the center of attention for the first seven weeks of his criminal trial in Atlanta.

Instead, the focus was on the hundreds of thousands of documents the government intends to use as evidence against the former White House budget director in the complicated banking fraud trial, which began Jan. 14. Sometimes sifting through pages one by one, the prosecution and defense argued over the accuracy of the material.

It usually takes one of three elements — a surprisingly unprepared prosecution, a stubborn defense, or an overly cautious judge, fearful of reversal — to allow such tedious, usually routine proceedings to occupy a jury's time for seven weeks.

On the 21st floor of the new Richard B. Russell Federal Building in Atlanta, where Mr. Lance is on trial, you can find all three.

The case against Mr. Lance and his three co-defendants is complex. It details a life of wheeling and dealing, mainly by Mr. Lance, and allegations that the four men violated U.S. banking laws to obtain 383 loans from four financial institutions in an intricate conspiracy that began in 1970. Mr. Lance went to Washington as director of the Office of Management and Budget in 1977 when President Carter took office, and was forced to resign in September of that year.

There are 33 separate criminal counts in the 71-page document, and it describes the actions of Mr. Lance and his friends as showing a "reckless disregard for the safety of the banks."

But the defense team insists that Mr. Lance and the others committed no crimes. Actually, they say, Mr. Lance's liberal loan policies — and they were liberal, especially to himself, his wife LaBelle, his son David, and other family members, who received about $1 million with little or no documentation — applied to virtually everyone Mr. Lance encountered.

The defense lawyers say they are going to bring in farmers, small-business men and parents of students from across northern Georgia who will testify that Mr. Lance gave them money with the same kind of ease when they needed a new piece of equipment, support for growth, or college loans for their children.

The prosecution says, however, that Mr. Lance went too far and was his own favorite customer — that he was a mastermind of fraud who used his federally chartered institution as a personal piggybank and who hid questionable loans when banking examiners came calling.

When the government started presenting its case, it tried to introduce reams of banking records it had obtained during its lengthy investigation of the Lance financial picture. Many were copies, some were copies of copies, others were copies of copies of copies.

Originals Sought

The defense called them unreadable and wanted more legible material — such as the originals. The chief prosecutor said that he did not have the originals because he felt the banks needed them, and that evidence rules allows the use of copies in most instances unless there is a question of their authenticity.

Other prosecutors who have handled complex cases said that technique is understandable during a long investigation when copies are good enough, but that when the trial actually starts, a well-prepared prosecutor should have the originals on hand to avoid any possible defense question over a document's authenticity.

The defense then exercised its prerogative of making the government account for the legibility and authenticity of virtually each piece of paper. That might legitimately have taken two or three weeks, according to attorneys familiar with so-called "documentary evidence" cases.

No way. Enter U.S. District Judge Charles Moye Jr., who has said he is going to cross every "t" and dot every "i" and "try this case only once."

Judge Moye appears to think that is done by becoming a passive observer in the courtroom. At one point, when the prosecutor and the main defense attorney were drowning each other out with simultaneous objections and arguments, Judge Moye responded by burying his head in his hands.

Copious Recesses

He also has set a less-than-strenuous trial schedule. He starts at 10 a.m. each day, and ends at 4:30 p.m. — with no weekend sessions, but with copious recesses (including one called because "it might start snowing," recalls one attorney). Judge Moye appears to be accommodating the defendants and the unsequestered jury — whose members live away from Atlanta for the most part — even to the extent of holding trial only four days a week for the first six weeks. He also seems to be postponing evidentiary rulings as long as possible.

As a result, the Bert Lance trial is becoming the longest-running soap opera in Atlanta — at least for a very attentive, note-taking jury that could not possibly be ignoring the often apparent, deep-seated bitterness between the prosecution and the defense.

The jury won't get the case for several more weeks or even months, and by then the government's case — which began with a strong opening statement before it sagged in paperwork — may have solidified.

Somare Toppled In New Guinea; Chan Sworn In

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, March 11 (UPI) — The government of Prime Minister Michael Somare was toppled today in a parliamentary no-confidence vote, and Sir Julius Chan, leader of the Peoples Progress Party, was sworn in to head a caretaker Cabinet.

The Somare government, in power since Papua New Guinea attained independence in September, 1975, was defeated 57-49. The no-confidence motion was the fourth bid in 18 months to drive Mr. Somare and his troubled government from power.

The defeat stemmed from constitutional upheavals last year in which five supreme court judges resigned over Mr. Somare's order for the release from prison of Justice Minister Nagau Rooney, who had been jailed for contempt of the high court.



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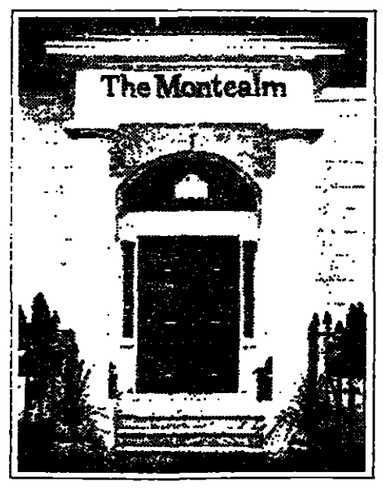
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Waverley Root

Tarragon, a Paragon of Condiments

PARIS — If you happen to be one of those unfortunates condemned by your physician to the tasteless monotony of a saltless diet, you have at hand an easy remedy for your gastronomic deprivation. Instead of salt, use tarragon. Time and again, in the less than a thousand years that it has been known to the Western world, food lovers have extolled tarragon for its ability to replace salt, pepper and vinegar (it can also replace garlic for those allergic to it). There are other indications.

I do not know if tarragon has ever been touted as a remedy for the natural shocks that flesh is heir to, but it comes from a healing family. Its scientific name is *Artemisia dracunculus*; its relatives are *Artemisia abrotanum*, southernwood; *Artemisia absinthium*, wormwood; and *Artemisia vulgaris*, mugwort, all of which have been used in folk medicine.

The reasoning behind the use made of tarragon by the renowned chef Careme, when he was at the time still Prince Talleyrand's chef, was at once more scientific rather than strictly medical. Careme put him on a diet with instead of salt, use tarragon. Careme was at near death from indigestion brought on by dissipation and gout. Careme put him on a diet with no seasoning except tarragon, which was credited with having saved his life.

Tarragon is an herb of moderate size, which can be easily grown, even in the city on a wide window sill. William Wallace Irwin, who lived on the balcony of his Paris apartment, wrote, "We conducted exhaustive series of agronomic experiments before arriving at the conclusion that, of all pot herbs, tarragon and chives really enjoy an atmosphere consisting largely of exhaust gas."

Superlatives

Tarragon was one of a considerable number of persons whose acquaintance with tarragon has moved them to superlatives. He called it "undisputed king of salad herbs and prince of digestives." For an ideal poor herb garden, he wrote, "the ingredients are sage, thyme, chervil, chives, pimpernel, parsley, and, above all — tarragon! After garlic, tarragon is the most precious seasoning known to this sinful but interesting world."

La Quintinie, Louis XIV's gardener, called it "one of the best relishers of flavor." "No storeroom should be without tarragon vinegar," Col. Kenney-Herbert wrote in "Culinary Jottings for Madras," 1885. "Tarragon is the most palatable of the artemisias." Rosemary Hemphill added in "Spice and Savour." Violet Stevenson, in "A Modern Herbal," opined that of all the Compositae (the daisy family), the most important is tarragon.

"This is really a versatile herb, and is almost a necessity in some sauces."

F.K. Fisher wrote in "The Cooking of Provincial France"—a country that uses tarragon more frequently than any other — that tarragon is "faintly licorice-like in flavor." I fail to detect any such taste in tarragon myself.

Tarragon has a tart, subtle, but definite, one might even say aggressive flavor, which is the opposite of namby-pamby, almost sickly flavorings of anise-flavored plants like licorice.

Miss Fisher was perhaps confusing tarragon with its close relative, wormwood, which does taste like licorice. The essential oil pressed from tarragon smells like licorice, but it does not taste like it. It tastes like tarragon.

Tarragon was the only important herb unknown to the ancient world. Some food writers have made unconvincing attempts to identify it with the plant Dioscorides called *chrysocoma*, but this was apparently a variety of serpentaria, or snakeroot. Similarly it has been suggested that it was the *dragontea* that Charlemagne ordered planted on royal lands, but this too was serpentaria.

The attempt has also been made to derive its name from the ancient Greek *drakonteion*, dragon, which could refer to the long serpentine shape of the principal root of tarragon. Tarragon was indeed sometimes called the *dragon herb* in medieval and Renaissance times. Though "tarragon" might seem, if you are willing to stretch resemblances, to echo "dragon," the word that gave us the name for this herb did not come from Greek, but is a transliteration of its Arabic name, *tarkhun*.

Linnaeus was under the spell of the false derivation when he gave tarragon its scientific name of *Artemisia dracunculus*. It was *targon* in the Middle Ages, which in English has been kept nearly intact, while in France it seems to have been gardeners who modified it into *estragon*, its present French name.

The origin of tarragon has not been determined, but the steppes of Asia seem to be its most probable place of birth. One of the last Old World foods to be introduced to the Western world, it supposedly moved west with the Mongol invasions. This coincides with the date of its first mentioning — in the middle of the 12th century by the Byzantine physician whose name has been Arabicized, almost comically, as Simon Seth.

He called it *targon*, and failed to credit it with any medical virtues, which was exceptional for a new plant reaching the West during a period when most herbs entered the medicine chest before the pantry. Simon Seth described tarragon solely as a condiment, particularly good in salads.

In the 13th century Ibn el Beitha, noting an earlier reference to it by Avicenna and Rhazes, called it a vegetable whose young shoots were eaten "to arouse the appetite and sweeten the breath." He said it was then well known in Syria, but rare in Egypt. This is about the extent of the documentation on the early history of tarragon.

Tarragon is said to have been brought to Europe by the Crusaders, which is likely enough, though it went pretty much unnoticed until the 16th century. The first botanist who wrote about it seems to have been Ruellius, who said in 1536 that "it is one of the most agreeable of salads, which requires neither salt nor vinegar, for it possesses the taste of these two condiments."

It reached England about 1548, and Gerard included it in his "Herball" of 1597: "Tarragin is not to be eaten alone in sallades, but joyned with other herbs, as Lettuce, Purslain, and such like, that it may also temper the coldnesse of them, like as Rockets doth, neither do we know what other use this herbe hath."

It did have other uses in earlier times, however. The young shoots or tips of the plants were cooked and eaten as a vegetable. They are still served, cooked or raw, as an appetizer in the Near East; in Syria, during its season, it was once deemed essential to serve them at any meal where a notable guest was present.

In the West, the use of tarragon has been confined to its leaves, employed as a condiment either in a classic version of the bouquet garni — tarragon, chervil and chives — or chopped fine to season sauces (Bearnaise, Hollandaise, tartar, bechamel, etc.), soups or stews, salads (where it is particularly successful with Romain lettuce), and a considerable number of other dishes (fish, some crustaceans and shellfish, chicken, rabbit and veal).

It is excellent in pickles, and France gives us tarragon mustard and tarragon vinegar. "There is no good vinegar without tarragon," Dumas wrote, and Leclerc said that without tarragon, vinegar "withdraws grimly into the monotonous stiffness of a chemical product."

Tarragon is much less used in the United States (where it was first reported in gardens in 1806) than in Europe, perhaps partly because Americans have been using the wrong kind. Americans who want it are often reduced to growing their own. But the seeds they buy, though they come in a packet labeled tarragon, will probably not be those of *Artemisia dracunculus*, the herb the French use so freely. The presentation, however, is not entirely mendacious.

Its contents will probably be *Artemisia dracunculoides*, false tarragon or Russian tarragon. French tarragon rarely produces fertile seeds; it is propagated by division and to grow it you need roots or young plants. Russian tarragon has the advantage of producing seeds and thus appeals to the sellers of seeds. But for the consumer this herb has the disadvantage of being almost tasteless.

You can buy tarragon in the form of dried leaves, but you may be disappointed even if they came from French tarragon. Most dried herbs are more concentrated in flavor than fresh herbs because the drying removes the water content; but drying tarragon eliminates the essential oil that gives it its taste. Elizabeth David has written that when she uses dried tarragon she puts in twice as much.

©Waverley Root

Food

The First 6-Star Family

By Frank J. Prial

PARIS, March 11 (NYT) — The Michelin Guide created its first six-star family yesterday. It awarded three stars, its highest rating, to Joseph Rostang's La Bonne Auberge in Antibes and two stars to Michel Rostang, an 18-month-old restaurant in Paris owned by Joseph's son, Michel. What's more, Michel's wife's family owns a one-star restaurant in Grenoble called Pic Pierre. "It is the first time in our 80 years that we have awarded stars to the same family in different restaurants in the same year," one of the guide's anonymous inspectors said.

The award to La Bonne Auberge brings to 20 the number of three-star restaurants in the Michelin Guide. None were demoted. In addition, eight restaurants were added to the two-star level, including Michel Rostang's. The elder Rostang, 50 years old, and who is known as Jo, had a two-star restaurant in Grenoble with his son, who is 31, before they took over the place now known as La Bonne Auberge in Antibes six years ago. The restaurant had one star at the time. "We had to work back up," Rostang said.

A Degree of Fame for $4,000 Dinner

Michel's restaurant in the 17th Arrondissement is installed in quarters formerly occupied by Chez Denis. As Chez Denis, it achieved a certain degree of fame some years ago when two New York Times food writers, Craig Claiborne and Pierre Franey, worked their way through a $4,000 dinner that Claiborne had won in an American Express Co. competition.

Neither restaurant is inexpensive.

Jo Rostang and his young chef, Jean-Jacques Simon, have menus starting at about $42. However, they say that to dine "correctly" one will pay from $60 to $75 a person. Actually, one will probably pay $100 or more for a good dinner before, as one Paris critic said, "you get back into your Rolls."

His son's prices are a bit lower. A business lunch for two will cost around $100, but there is also a 90-franc menu — about $18 — which is an excellent sampler of his better dishes.

Archaeology

Rescued Nile Temples Are Reopened

CAIRO, May 11 (AP) — Twenty temples honoring Isis, the mother goddess, which had nestled on Philae Island in the Nile for nearly 2,000 years, were opened to the public yesterday on their new home, the neighboring isle of Agilkia, after being rescued from 70 years of submersion.

The rescue of the temples culminates a 20-year effort. The event was celebrated with speeches and tributes from Egypt's first lady, Jihan Sadat, and Minister for Presidential Affairs Mansour Hassan, the Middle East News Agency reported from Aswan.

The salvage program was the result of an appeal by Egypt and Sudan in 1959 to save the monuments of Nubia. The goal was to prevent progress — in the form of the high dam that backed up the floodwaters of the Nile — from literally drowning a nation's history.

Philae Island lies between the old and new Aswan dams, 960 kilometers south of the Mediterranean. When the first dam was built the Nile rose around Philae, and with the completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1970 the island was trapped in a mounting lake of water between the two dams.

The threat of submersion and erosion inspired a Unesco drive to save the Nubian monuments. The last stone from Philae was brought to Agilkia in October, 1979.

On the Arts Agenda

PARIS — The American company Dennis Wayne and Dancers is appearing for the first time in Europe with two programs at the Theatre de la Ville. The troupe performs choreographies by Norman Walker, Norbert Vesak and Judith Marcuse through March 15, and works by Margot Sappington, John Butler and Cliff Keuter March 18-22.

* * *

FRANKFURT — Guenter Reich sings the title part in a new production of Ferruccio Busoni's "Doktor Faust" that has been staged by the Frankfurt Opera, with Friedrich Player as conductor and Hans Neuenfels the stage director and designer. Others in the cast are William Cochran as Mephistopheles, Heinz Hagenow as Wagner, June Card as the Duchess of Parma and Tadao Yoshie as the Soldier. Performances are scheduled for March 12, 19, 22, April 17, May 28 and June 15.

Films in Paris

Eisenstein's Mexico Film Reconstructed

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 11 (IHT) — The latest — and probably last — version of Sergei Eisenstein's unfinished epic "Que Viva Mexico," a silent film accompanied by folk melodies and a commentary read by Sergei Bondarchuk, is on view at the Bonaparte.

Grigori Alexandrov, Eisenstein's longtime assistant, having secured the miles of its footage from the Upton Sinclair estate, has sought in Moscow to fit them to the pattern of the original script. The black-and-white photography by Edouard Tisse is dazzling in its atmospheric evocations, but this third try at restoration, like the two that preceded it, lacks the master's touch.

Eisenstein held that films were created in the cutting room and it was the magic of his intensely personal editing that lent his work its beauty and power. He never recovered from the blow of being prevented from editing the countless reels he shot in Mexico.

It was Jesse Lasky, in charge of Paramount production, who invited the Soviet director to California in 1930. Lasky envisioned a vast spectacle of H.G. Wells' "War of the Worlds" under Eisenstein. When that failed to materialize Lasky asked him to prepare "An American Tragedy" for the screen. Eisenstein wrote the scenario — which has survived — but political pressure developed over the Russian's presence in Hollywood and his contract was not renewed. Upton Sinclair proposed that he make a film in Mexico and financed its shooting.

After 18 months the film was yet to be completed and Sinclair became worried about his investment, especially when he received a telegram from Stalin informing him that the director had overstayed his leave abroad. Eisenstein was hustled back to the Soviet Union and Sinclair took over the footage and entrusted it to a hack producer. The result was "Thunder Over Mexico," a scrambled version of one of the planned six episodes. In 1939 Marie Seaton, who later published a biography of Eisenstein, purchased the rights to the material and released her attempt, "Time in the Sun."

Eisenstein conceived a film that would present a panoramic view of Mexican history. His scenario was divided into chapters and there was a prologue and an epilogue. In the introduction were the Chichen Itza pyramids and the carved dieties of stone were contrasted with the faces of Indian natives. One section was devoted to the peasantry of the Tehuantepec region, another to the fiesta in honor of the Holy Virgin of Guadeloupe, another to the brutal abuse of peons during the Diaz regime. The sequence of the 1910 rising — "Soldadera" — was never shot, but modern Mexico undergoing industrialization and the macabre, exuberant celebration of All Souls' Day, with its jittering papier-mache skeletons and with children gnawing at skulls of sugar, were thoroughly recorded.

Alexandrov has placed the remaining reels in order and pictorial splendor marks every frame, but the montage that would quicken the images dramatically is wanting. An impressive ruin, "Que Viva Mexico" must be seen by all interested in the potentials of the motion picture.

* * *

As is the case with all great plays, Moliere's "L'Avare" is open to multiple interpretation. Harpagon's avarice is a passion at once absurd and tragic. The self-destruction that is born of the obsession has been stressed by many actors. Louis de Funes in his film adaptation (at the Hautefeuille, the Balzac-Elysees, the Marignan Concorde and nine other Parisian cinemas) plays it solely for laughs.

It has been the tactic of certain heroic actors, Lucien Guitry among them, to underline Harpagon's crumbling mind and loss of values. Not so with de Funes. His Harpagon is in no mental decline, but ever a frantic, frisky miser.

One sees him first burying his treasure chest in his garden and after his stolen gold has been returned we leave him dragging his cherished trunk through the desert sands pursued by a beggar irritatingly shaking an alms box. He has been faithful to the letter of Moliere's text, and his innovations are the introduction of gags. He tends to overdo. Does Harpagon treat his domestics roughly? Well, why not 20 boots in their pantaloons where one or two would have scored the point. They get 20 guffaws.

De Funes is a resourceful clown, the favorite funnyman of France, and his impersonation of uncontrollable exasperation is an act that never fails. His is not the complete Harpagon, but is perhaps the most hilarious of any.

* * *

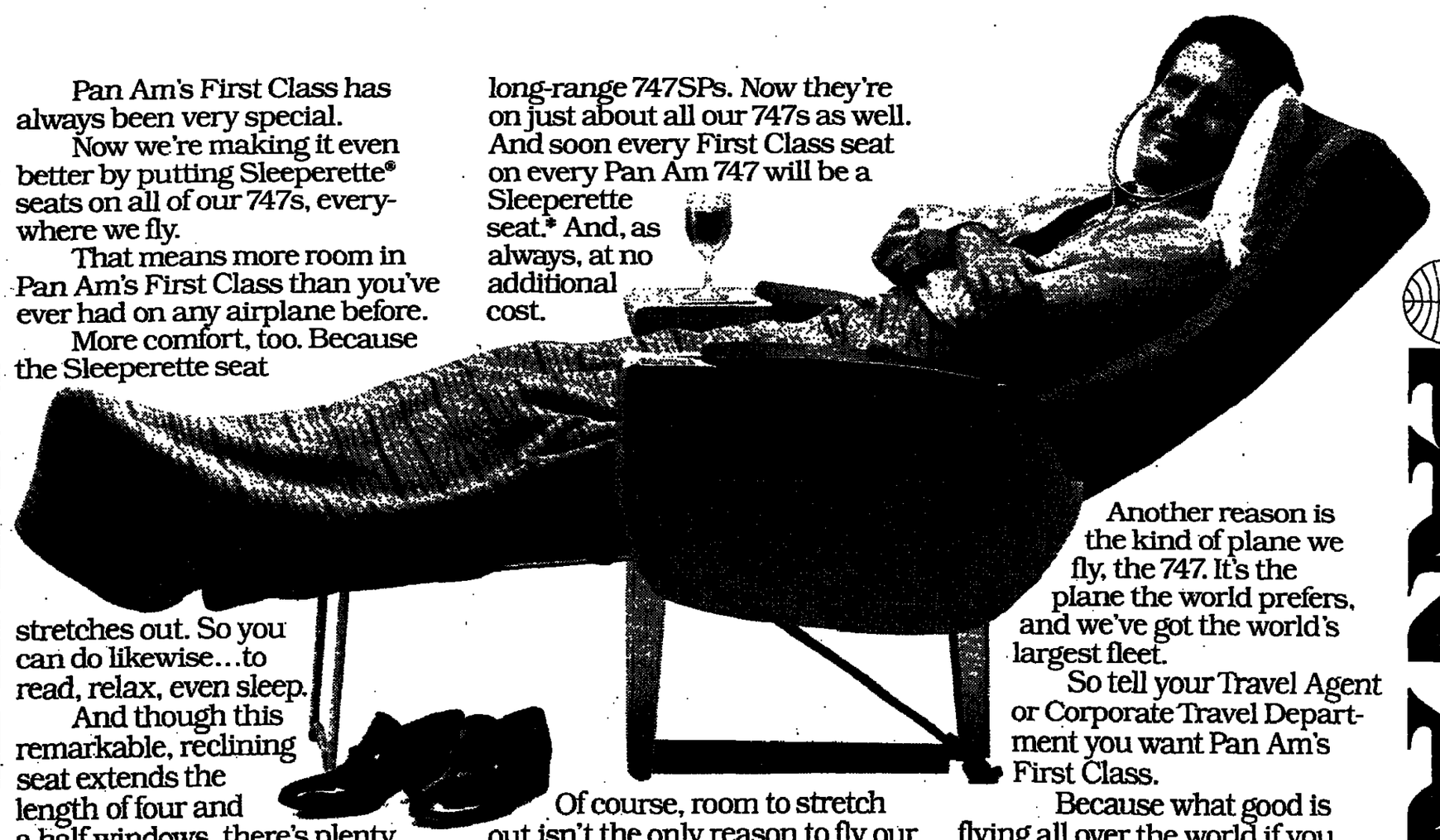
Dino Risi, the Italian maestro of the light, slightly salacious comedy, is represented this week by a hybrid contribution, "In Nome del Popolo Italiano" (at the Elysees Lincoln and the 7 Parnassiens in its original version). The title has the ring of a Roman denunciation and it is so intended, though its message is delivered haltingly and with self-conscious giggles. The film was made in 1971, when due to the temper of the time Risi evidently felt that he should reprimand corruption in high places in the indignant manner of his countryman Francesco Rosi. The mantle of the social reformer is not well suited to Risi and here he is trying to straddle two stools.

His material might be Rosi's with its disclosing of a big, bad businessman whose crimes are discovered by a humble investigator, but where Rosi would have concentrated on crooked contacts and theft of public funds, Risi as usual works the sex element into his story, which centers on the murder of a call girl. Vittorio Gassman is the haughty villain and provides an amusing caricature of his assignment — a smiling, crafty heavy — and Ugo Tognazzi is the honest fellow of low estate who brings him to justice.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6 Wednesday, March 12, 1980

Milking the Hostages

Early in the Iranian hostage crisis there was a widely held assumption that the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini was more or less in charge and that he would determine when and under what conditions the U.S. captives would be released. After a while, though, that seemed less certain. The ayatollah was given to long silences, even retreats, at critical times, and it began to appear that he was not in full control. There were those who felt that Islamic technocrats such as Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Sadegh Ghotbzadeh were influential. Some argued that shadowy figures in the Moslem clergy had the ayatollah's ear and he would act only on their advice. More conspiratorial types held that the fine hand of the Soviet Union was using the so-called students to manipulate the entire Iranian situation.

As the embassy siege stretched from weeks to months it became progressively clearer that none of these explanations was adequate. The analysis, if that is not too excessive a characterization of the tea-leaf-reading process, shifted to what is now being called an internal power struggle. According to this version, the two camps break down simplistically into civilians and mullahs. Bani-Sadr's overwhelming victory in the presidential election and his subsequent appointment by Khomeini as head of the Revolutionary Council was seen as a major triumph for the civilians. Now, it is said the mullahs (and their partners the embassy militants) have won a victory. At the expense of Bani-Sadr and Ghotbzadeh, they have torpedoed the first stage of an effort to reach an accommodation meant to result in the release of the hostages. This received the ayatollah's blessing.

Suppose this up to date version is right. It seems reasonable, which, of course, could be the best indication that it is not. But even if it is, so what? Bani-Sadr cannot free the hostages and the militants will not. Therefore, it is a waste of time to negotiate with the president and impossible to negotiate with the militants, who have no reason to play their only political card. Every concession made by the United States, such as agreement to the formation of the United Nations commission, will beget demands for additional concessions. Since the students believe that Iranian authorities, such as they are, will not seek to remove them, and that the United States has no viable means of removing them, they will sit tight with their hostages and milk the situation for everything they can get out of it.

The time has come to accept that there are no concessions the United States can make that will bring the release of the hostages. Therefore, the United States should offer no more concessions. Boycotts and blockades are not the answer either. There is no reason the militants should respond to them. The United States simply does not have the ability to exert the kind of pressure that would force a surrender. The choice is between sitting back and waiting and a rescue operation. Both approaches involve grave risks, but for the moment they are the alternatives.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.



'I Believe I've Finally Achieved a Certain Balance.'

Changing Energy Sources . . .

President Carter's coal program promises to spend far too much money with far too little regard for air pollution and its threat to public health. The president wants to speed up the electric utilities' shift from fuel oil and gas to coal. The lever is to be $10 billion in coal conversion subsidies to the utilities over the next 10 years.

For $10 billion, the public is entitled to much more careful protection of the environment. The administration's goal — to reduce oil imports — is an important one. But, unhappily, the administration has allowed the coal and utility industries to persuade it to do nothing about the health hazards implicit in this rising volume of coal smoke.

* * *

This proposal follows, by eight months, Mr. Carter's energy speech in which he said he would seek legislation to cut utilities' use of oil. Just under half of U.S. electricity is already generated by coal. The other four sources — oil, gas, nuclear power and water power — supply the rest in roughly equal proportions. The utilities use about one of every 12 barrels of oil consumed in the United States. It's a substantial amount, and Carter says his plan can reduce oil imports by a million barrels a day by 1990. That's worth doing. But it is not necessary to degrade the air quality throughout the northeastern United States to accomplish it.

The administration says, plaintively, that it does not intend to relax any of the existing air standards. That's true, but in many parts of the country pollution can increase substantially without exceeding those standards. In any case, they cover only local pollution. Present law does not address the phenomenon of acid rain — the cycle that begins with the burning of coal and ends with the collection of sulfuric acid in lakes and streams far away. All of these hazards are likely to be aggravated by another Carter bill now in the final stages of passage. It would establish an Energy Mobilization Board with power to waive certain environmental rules for projects like power-plant conversions.

* * *

Orderly and prudent regulation would instead declare that a generating plant, after being converted to coal, could emit no more sulfur or particulate pollution than it did when it burned oil. That standard is not unusually difficult as a matter of technology, nor would it be unreasonably expensive. If Carter is going to put out billions of dollars as bait for conversion, he might usefully make it conditional on decent performance in pollution abatement.

The utilities, after all, already have one powerful incentive to convert: The price of oil is almost three times the price of coal. Why do they not convert immediately? Because many cannot raise the capital, and most can pass the high cost of oil on to their customers. But the subsidies mean that taxpayers are going to pay for utility improvements that will save both the utility companies and consumers a great deal of money. Perhaps it is worth saying once again that the best way to control these costs, as well as air pollution, is to hold down the rate at which Americans use electricity.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

. . . Or Paying the Price

A few years ago — remember? — it was a popular U.S. parlor sport to belittle the British. Pundits and economists pointed with alarm at the rash of strikes, the decline of sterling and the unwillingness of the British to apply the Dunkirk spirit to difficult choices. As an editor of The Wall Street Journal growled: "Hardly anyone needs to be told now that Great Britain is the sick man of Europe. Everywhere you look the evidence abounds."

* * *

But look at what the canny British are up to. They are positively Spartan about conserving petroleum while U.S. leaders quail at the notion of a 50-cent gas tax — even with a rebate provision. At the pump, British motorists pay $2.34 a gallon, and a rumored 15-percent tax increase would soon bring that to about $2.70. True, gas costs more everywhere in Europe: $3.11 a gallon in Belgium, $3.02 in Italy, $2.60 in France. But Great Britian needs no foreign oil. It exports 28 percent of its North Sea petroleum. Despite this self-sufficiency, successive governments have resisted the easy course of providing cheap energy.

David Howell, Britain's energy minister, recently offered this defense of conservation by price: "The price increases are completely in line with precepts of the market economy, with the real and dangerous world in which we live and with the government's determination that we as a nation must have the courage to face reality . . . The government recognizes that higher fuel prices can bring hardship to the socially disadvantaged. We recognize our special responsibilities here and are determined to meet them. But it would be false compassion to continue to hold prices down artificially for these social reasons."

We cannot recall any such sentiments emanating either from the White House or from President Carter's opponents. Perhaps it is time for the British to propose that Dunkirk test for their sanctimonious U.S. cousins.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 12, 1905

NEW YORK — The Board of Education has opened a campaign on the position of women who hold posts when they marry. The following resolution was unanimously accepted recently by the board's members: "To seek to obtain the passage of a proper amendment to the charter, by which female teachers in the schools under the jurisdiction of the Board shall forfeit their positions, and the same shall become vacant upon marriage, with the provision that the Board may reinstate, reappoint and re-employ such teachers." For some time women teachers have been permitted to retain their positions after becoming married. Recently the number of married teachers has increased greatly.

Fifty Years Ago

March 12, 1930

PARIS — Today's editorial in the Herald reads: "President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia, often called 'The Father of his People,' recently celebrated 80th birthday. It was he who organized the new Czechoslovak Republic at the close of the World War, after centuries of oppression by the Hapsburg dynasty. A steady development of prosperity and political stability has followed this initiative, due to his wise direction. His championing the rights of the minor European nations had a great effect upon the deliberations of the Paris peace council. A peculiarly interesting fact of Dr. Masaryk's career is his marriage with an American woman, the former Miss Garrigue."

Iran's Evolving Theocracy

By Amir Taheri

PARIS — For the fifth time in a year, Iranians go to the polls Friday to elect their first Islamic Majlis (parliament). The unicameral legislature, if everything goes as planned, will be a "permanent" government headed by a premier.

Many Iranians hope this will be the end of two years of anarchy in which the nation has lacked effective government. But the 23-million strong electorate seems indifferent, at least in the big cities. Some voters feel that a parliament is of little value in a society based on divine law and directed by the Faqih (Religious Guide).

Ironically, however, the Shiite clergy has taken a different view. Hundreds of mullahs have thrown their turbans into the ring in the hope of entering the 270-seat house. Among them are scores of top office-holders, including former Interior Minister Ayatollah Rafsanjani and former Deputy War Minister Ayatollah Khamenehi. A whole army of turbaned candidates is led by Khomeini's son, Syed Ahmad.

Khomeini's original promise was that mullahs would serve as watchdogs of the executive only and would not hold government positions. That promise seduced many "liberals" who wished to see the shah go. After more than a year of moving in the opposite direction, Khomeini now seems to be leading the mullahs back into the position he had originally claimed for them. That might explain the mullahs' rush to enter the coming parliament.

If this analysis is correct, the present "mullaharchy" might soon give way to a more acceptable form of government.

Khomeini has already given all the top posts in the judiciary to religious colleagues. Securing control of the legislature as well would, therefore, give him all the insurance he needs for the survival of his Islamic republic. Thus professional politicians and civil servants might be allowed to run the executive under constant scrutiny from mullah-dominated legislature and judiciary. The mullah-dominated "watchdog commission" would watch all three and would, in turn, be watched by Khomeini himself.

Majority?

But can the mullahs win a majority? And, provided they do, can they hold together after Khomeini is gone? In the presidential election, the mullahs' candidate won less than 5 percent of the votes. And the current campaign shows the mullahs facing growing difficulties in drawing crowds. Also, the mullahs have begun attacking each other.

Some 12,000 candidates have entered the campaign, ranging from Castroists to crypto-monarchists. Only 1,000 of them may be rated seriously. There are party lists, but most political parties exist only in name. Local support, as opposed to national stature, seems to be the key to success.

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and his main rival in the January contest, Adm. Ahmad Madani, have failed to form full-fledged political parties as promised. But both have like-minded candidates in the arena and hope to command big factions in the coming assembly. Madani is being tipped as the republic's first elected premier, confirming the view that Khomeini wants the mullahs out of the administration.

Khomeini's opponents are almost certain to win more than 75 seats in the two Azerbaijani provinces, Kurdistan, Baluchistan, Gorgan and the Gulf coastal regions. Kurdish leaders are already talking of the coming parliament as a "federal" structure, heralding bitter disputes about its role.

The left is unlikely to make much headway, although the Mujahedeen (Islamic Socialists) might win a number of seats. The pro-Soviet Communists have fielded a mixed bag that includes a Qajar ex-princess, a big carpet merchant and an Arab tribal chief. They are concentrating on Tehran and the southwestern oilfields. The fedayeen (Marxist-Leninist) have rejected the "electoral game" as a matter of principle, but are helping anti-Khomeini candidates especially in the Caspian region.

Little Debate

There is little debate and candidates are content with asserting their own virtues, supreme among which is that of having been jailed by the shah. One aspirant in Qom advertises himself as "the shah's longest-kept prisoner." He claims to have spent 25 years in imperial jails. He is 35. Another candidate promises to deliver the ex-monarch's head "within a year of my election."

They all describe themselves as "men of deeds" and promise "urgent solution" of the problems, without divulging their remedies. None can claim much administrative experience since all those that served during the shah's 37-year rule have been barred by the Imam from contesting the election.

Wild rumours continue as the campaign's alter ego. Oil-rich Arab states as well as Moscow have been accused of pouring in funds to support their respective favorites.

The parliament will be presented with a hot potato in the shape of a suggestion that it should decide the fate of the U.S. hostages. In the absence of effective decision-making in Tehran, number of other points of dispute are also being left for it to decide.

A plan for the formation of an electoral group by the "students" still occupying the U.S. Embassy, has been shelved, for "lack of funds." The students, denied direct representation, are advising voters to choose candidates who will not settle for anything less than the ex-shah's return.

One candidate in Khuzistan announces a two-part program: "The spread of Islam to the whole world and the speedy repair of the local bridge." If he succeeds in fulfilling only the second half of his program, the daring aspirant would deserve thanks. The same would be true of the Islamic parliament as a whole.

The author was the editor of Kayhan, the largest newspaper in Iran. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

The Sour Side Of La Dolce Vita

By William Pfaff

ROME — Why is there an Italian problem? Here is a society of originality and talent. Its people work hard, often at more than one job. Its exports flourish. Its economy thrives despite every discouragement. Its architects, engineers, and designers lead the world. Its craftsmen and fashions are the envy of all. Its cars win all the races (nearly). Its films are the best that are made. Its food is a marvel. Its good sense about life is proverbial.

Yet it is also a land of extreme pessimism and chronic political scandal and crisis. Government is ramshackle and incompetent. Power lies with the political parties, which provide jobs and favors for their members, and dignify or enrich their leaders. The Italcasse affair, which has just seen 38 leading bankers charged with alleged embezzlement of public funds and a Cabinet minister resign, is only the latest in a series of scandals involving party exploitation of public funds.

Foreigners look upon Italy self-righteously, and tell the Italians how to improve themselves. The IMF, the OECD, the State Department, the CIA, officials in Bonn and Paris, The Washington Post, Le Monde — all know better than the Italians what should be done.

Never Compromise

The Italians were told in the late 1940s that democrats must never compromise with the left. Communists and socialists accordingly were kept out of government. The Socialist Party was placed under pressure to split, and two parties emerged — one socialist and one social democratic. The government was resolutely conservative. A few years later the Italians were told that conservative politics were unsatisfactory and that there should be an "opening to the left." After long maneuvering and the reunion of the Socialists, that was brought about. A coalition government of Christian Democrats and Socialists was formed.

Nothing improved. The protest vote given the Communist Party mounted, and the Socialists faded. The Italians then were told that they needed an "historic compromise" which would allow into government the Communists, newly discovered by journalists to be "Eurocommunists." And eventually an arrangement was reached which made the Communists silent partners in government, without actually holding Cabinet offices. The result of this has been that the Communist vote has declined, with no notable improvement in government.

Passive Resistance

The Italians, meanwhile, practice a form of passive resistance to this interference. Their modern history has been one of manipulation by external forces. They are inclined today to see themselves the victims, or beneficiaries, of powers beyond their borders, acting through Italian institutions. The Christian Democratic Party is, of course, the favorite of the United States Embassy, which has been occupied over the years by a series of strong-minded ambassadors. The Communists have their ties to Moscow. Even God interests himself in Italian politics, working through the Vatican, the parish priests, and Catholic action.

But the foreigners' insistent attention to Italian politics risks mistaking illusion for reality. There is much in Italian life that is formal and rhetorical, meant to conceal reality, or soften its edges. At the same time, the Italians are perhaps too pitilessly realistic in their view of their own lives, and too pessimistic.

The 15th-century diplomat-historian, Francesco Guiccia[illegible] Florentine, wrote that "to be truthful and frank is a noble, generous thing, although harmful. On the other hand, simulation and deception are base and often indispensable, because of the evil nature of men." His judgment is one that Italians may be inclined to accept today. "Those who conduct their affairs well will keep in front of their eyes their own private interest and measure all their actions according to its necessities."

In short, do what is necessary to survive — your survival, and your family's survival. That is why scandals mean. The Italians use the word "navigare" metaphorically, meaning to sail before the prevailing political wind. Luigi Barzini tells of a Sicilian dialect expression, well-known in the 1930s, when Mussolini when was a fascist. He cryptically answered, "I am a sailor."

The Italian political problem is not a problem if the word is supposed to denote something exceptional. The country was only created late in the 19th century, at the end of bitter struggle between secular and religious forces. It was then governed by a secular, anti-clerical elite, who faltered and were finally overthrown by Mussolini in 1922. When he in turn was toppled in 1943, for the first time became a real democracy. But the truly democratic popular forces, the Catholics and the Communists, regarded the apparatus of state as a source of patronage. Every critic of the Italian government calls for modernization and reform of the state machinery. No one accomplishes it. Those reforms that are made often seem only to make things worse, as in the case of the university reforms of 1969.

Black Economy

Yet Italy itself prospers, thanks to the black economy, two jobs per convention, originality — survival through cynicism. It is a much stronger country than often is recognized at home. Even its own terrorists do not succeed in bringing it down. After the vice chairman of the Higher Judicial Council was murdered last month on the steps of the law faculty of Rome University, his 24-year-old son stood up at the funeral to proclaim: "We say to you, murderers: we shall pray . . . for the government, for the judges, for the police, for the carabinieri, for the prison staff. We shall pray for all those who, in the government, in the institutions and in the highways, defend democracy. We shall pray also for those who have struck down my father, not to hold them, but because the course of justice but because we must always have words of pardon ready, and because life must always triumph over death."

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Washington in Quest for Invisible Change

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — God may be in the details. But there is such a thing as making molehills out of mountains — whittling everything down to less than size. The trivialization of issues now characterizes Washington, and that condition says a good deal about the mind of the president, the nature of his majority and the temper of the country as a whole.

Inflation, the country's No. 1 problem, provides the most telling example. Staggering figures from the producer and consumer price indexes for January combined with a lax budget for 1981 to induce an atmosphere of crisis in the markets of this country and the world. Interest rates went almost out of sight, and talk of runaway inflation and national bankruptcy flowed from sober-sided businessmen.

To avert panic, the president has ordered a revision of the budget with an eye toward erasing the deficit programmed for 1981. A reduction of some $15 billion is in prospect. But the consultations going forward inside the administration and with the Congress aim at finding a multitude of tiny cuts that nobody can feel or even perceive — the budgetary equivalent of hairline fractures. Far from being an impressive move that gets out front of the problem, the budget-balancing act already shapes up as mere bandaging certain to foster, after a brief lapse, another crisis of confidence.

Energy, the country's second most pressing problem, affords a similar case. Practically everybody acknowledges that considerable conservation of scarce resources can be achieved by backing utilities out of gas and oil and into coal for the generation of electric power. The president has been formally on board for such a program since mid-July.

But a bill providing incentives to the utilities has only just gone from the administration to the Congress. There is certain to be a battle royal about how to limit the acid rain caused by the burning of more coal.

In foreign policy, the president announced less than two months ago a major new commitment to defense of the Gulf area. But the challenge that precipitated the new commitment — the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan — is daily declining in salience. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany ended a three-hour conversation with President Carter at the White House last week satisfied the United States would not take any serious actions against the Soviet Union. Every one of the steps proposed by Carter has dwindled into virtual nothingness.

A new thrust in military manpower has been hung up around the question of the role of women in the armed services. Retaliation against the Soviet Union has come to center around the question of how to hold a counter-Olympics.

The chance of guiding Israel into a more accommodating position towards the Palestinian Arabs was drowned in a squabble over the wording of a United Nations resolution. Leaks caused Saudi Arabia to pull back from cooperation in both defense and oil pricing. Pakistan, seeing the United States in a dither, now wants no part of an offer of military assistance.

Genuine Dilemmas

Behind all these mini-events lie genuine dilemmas. Circumstances require an address by the president to the issues of inflation, energy and foreign policy. But Carter does not have a solid base in the country. Rather his constituency is a diverse collection of minorities, environmentalists, consumer advocates and others interested in the quality of life. Instead of stepping up squarely to the big issues, the president takes tiny steps at the margin, fits and pieces of programs together and thus holds together his constituency.

That kind of crabwise motion does not come easily to every[illegible] Edward Kennedy is not comfortable in a straddle position. John Anderson. But it is the special genius of Jimmy Carter, it seems, a quality that makes him so attractive to so many diverse constituencies. He is not sensitive to opposites that can move simultaneously and without embarrassment to cut spenders and penny pinchers, corporate leaders and Naderites, Arabs and Jews.

For the time being most Americans seem to like the president's way of doing business. There is abroad in the country an overwhelming sense of crisis and a deep willingness to make sacrifice. We are all prepared to join hands and leap together. On the contrary, we expect pain softened and sacrifices universalized and somebody else to go first. We favor change of an indefinable, unfeelable kind which is to come despite failure after failure on the part of the administration, despite crazy bounces of U.S. politics, despite the re-election of Jimmy Carter.

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—Letters—

Forget Medicare

"House Panel Bars Medicare for U.S. Citizens Abroad" (IHT, Feb. 29). Thanks Goodness! Now they can calculate that large portion of contributions to Social Security used to support Medicare and reduce the payroll tax accordingly.

Most Americans abroad neither need nor want any part of the domestic welfare mess including food stamps, unemployment compensation, school lunch subsidies, etc. What we need for survival is cancellation of the penalizing taxes on Americans abroad.

FRED O'MALLEY.
Athens.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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International Herald Tribune, S.A.
au capital de 1.200.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112.
179-181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly-sur-Seine Cedex.
Tel. 747-12-65. Telex: 612718 Herald. Paris Cables: Herald, Paris.
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.
In U.S.A.—Subscription price: $235 yearly.
Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101
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Commission Paritaire No 34 231.

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René Bondy — Director of Finance
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Markets
prices
Milan
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هكذا من الأصل

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
EmrsEl 1.48	5.8	9	339	32½	31	32	+1
EmrRd		15	69	14¼	14⅛	14¼	+ ¼
EmrvA 1	7.5	9	113	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	+ ¼
Emhart 2.40	9.3	6	71	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
EmpDs 1.44	14.	6	8	10⅛	10½	10⅝	
EmpD pf1.50	13.		z10	4	4	4	+ ½
EmpD pf.92	14.		z50	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
EmpGas .50	1.9	6	10	25⅞	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
EngGdwl			1	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
EnglMC s.40	3.1	6	x1096	30⅜	28⅝	30⅜	+ ⅜
EnnisB 1.56	3.7	6	20	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
Enserch 1.56	5.7	10	741	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	
Ens pf 10.32	10.		191	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
Entex s .80	5.3	7	172	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅜
Envirdc 1	9.6		82	10⅝	10	10⅜	+ ⅛
Equifx 2.20	12.	6	16	18¼	d17½	18	— ⅜
Equimk .94	11.	5	21	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	
Eqmk pf2.31	13.		9	18¼	d18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
EquitG s1.64	6.4	5	59	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	—1
EqtGs pf 2	12.		z100	17	d17	17	— ½
EqtLF .2	15.	8	69	13½	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
Esmark 1.84	4.4	6	266	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ⅜
EssexCh .80	8.0	5	22	10⅛	10	10	
Estrlin .80	1.8	10	106	45¼	43½	43½	—1
Ethyl 1.50	5.7	5	66	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	— ¼
EvanP 1.60a	8.1	4	85	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅜
Evan pfA 1.40	14.		8	10¼	d10⅛	10¼	
Evan pf2.10	14.		1	15	d15	15	— ¼
ExCelO 1.90	4.7	8	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅜
Excelsr 1.81e	13.		7	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Exxon 4.80	7.9	6	3958	61⅞	60½	61⅛	+ ½
— F-F-F —							
FMC 1.40	5.5	6	202	25½	25¼	25½	+ ⅛
FMC pf2.25	7.0		47	32	32	32	— ½
Fabrge .48	4.0	9	65	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
FabriCtr .28	6.1	6	12	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
FacetEnt .15e	2.9	25	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Fairchd s1.20	2.6	7	x173	47¼	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅛
FairmF .76	6.0	10	4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
FamDir .40	3.3	6	326	12¼	12⅛	12¼	
FrWstFn		3	2	10⅝	d10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
FarahM			22	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Fedders			242	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
FedCo 2.40	7.0	6	35	35	d34½	34½	— ½
FedExpr		15	358	56⅛	54⅝	55¼	+1¼
FdMog 1.08	7.1	5	55	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
FedNM 1.28	11.	4	1190	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
FedPB 1	3.2	9	106	31⅞	31⅛	31¼	
FdSignl s		7	18	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅝
FedDSt 1.70	7.4	6	332	23¼	22½	23	+ ¼
Ferro 1.20	6.3	5	95	19⅛	18½	19	+ ⅜
FidFin .60	8.9	3	145	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
FldUnl 2.80	11.	4	52	26⅛	26	26	
Fldcst 2	7.8	4	x34	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
Filmwy .20b	2.1	8	82	10	9⅝	9⅝	
Filmwy pf			29	7⅛	7	7	
FinCpA .50	4.8	3	42	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
FinSBar 1	9.3	3	x37	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
FstFedF 1.40	5.1	5	176	28¼	27¼	27½	+ ½
Firestn .60	7.7	15	391	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
FChrt .80	6.7	4	644	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+ ⅜
FstChic 1.20	8.8	5	1085	13⅝	13½	13⅝	
FtBnTx 1.56	4.3	7	30	37	36	36	—1¼
FtInBn 1.50	4.3	7	x246	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛	+ ½
FstMiss .50	3.7	17	178	30¼	28½	30¼	+2
FstNBo 2.20	8.4	4	158	26½	26⅛	26¼	+ ⅛
FNStBo 2.20	13.	4	56	17½	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
FstPa .44	6.5	11	1674	6⅝	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
FstPa wt			84	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
FtPaMtg			99	1⅝	1½	1½	
FtUnRl 1.28	7.9	17	139	16½	16	16⅛	
FtVaBk .52	8.9	4	93	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
FtWisc 1.88	9.0	4	9	21	d20⅞	20⅞	— ¼
FischM 1.50	5.7	6	1278	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ¼
FishFds .40	5.5		89	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
FishrSci .52	2.8	6	98	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
FleetEnt .52	7.8	8	151	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Fleming 1	6.0	6	43	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ¼
FlexiV .80	4.6	4	105	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
FlexI pf1.61	15.		26	10⅝	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
FlaECst .10e	.2	4	9	58¼	57	58¼	+1⅛
FlaPL 2.40	11.	5	1730	22	21	22	+ ⅜
FlaPow 3	12.	6	584	24⅝	23½	24⅝	+1⅛
FlaStl 1.20	4.5	4	38	40⅝	40	40	— ⅝
Fluor s1.20	2.1	13	495	56⅞	56⅛	56⅞	+ ⅜
FoateC 1.70	6.9	7	12	24⅝	24	24½	
FordM 4	13.	3	1718	30⅝	30⅛	30½	— ⅛
ForMK 2	8.9	4	364	22⅝	22⅛	22½	+ ⅜
FtDear 1.24	13.		54	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛
FriHow 1.40	3.6	9	69	41⅝	40⅝	41½	+1⅛
FosWh s.40a	2.3	10	242	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	+ ½
Fotomat			99	6⅛	6	6⅛	
FourPhs		10	56	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅝
FoxStP .68	7.1	6	78	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Foxbro 1.30	3.5	9	170	37	36½	36⅝	— ¼
FrankM .40	6.3	4	128	8	7⅝	7⅝	
FrptMn s1.50	2.4	13	1009	64⅝	61	63¾	—1⅝
FrptM wi			35	43½	d41⅝	41⅝	—1½
Frighm .36		8	51	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Fruehf 2.40	8.8	5	121	27⅞	26¼	27⅛	+ ⅞
Fuqua .80			371	19	17⅞	18	— ⅝
Fuqa pf1.25	8.0		16	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
— G-G-G —							
GAF .60	7.0	5	356	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
GAF pf 1.20	9.2		20	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
GATX 2.20	7.8	6	90	31⅛	31¼	31⅛	
GCA s .30		21	147	39	37½	38⅛	+ ⅜
GDV		4	64	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
GF Eqp			28	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
GK Tec 1.30	5.5	5	307	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ½
GK pf 1.94	6.9		34	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
GMR Pr			8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
GalvHo n.48	1.4	16	23	35⅝	34½	34½	— ⅜
GamSk 1.50	4.9	6	99	31	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
Gannett 2	4.9	11	1246	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
GapStr .28	6.0	4	37	4⅝	d 4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Garfink 1.30	9.0	5	8	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅛
GasSvc 1.28	11.	4	27	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
Gatewy .40	4.7	5	57	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
GearhO .36	.7	26	95	52⅝	52¼	52½	+ ⅜
Geico 1.20	4.9	6	36	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
GemCa			14	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ½
GemIn 1.80	13.		12	13⅝	13½	13½	
GAInv 2.12e	16.		27	13	12⅝	13	+ ⅛
GnAmO .60b	1.0	20	178	60⅛	57⅝	59	+ ⅝
GnBcsh .80	5.9	3	5	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
17½	6½	GenCore		15	21	15⅛	14¾	15½	+ ⅝
25⅛	17⅝	GCInm s .68	3.6	8	102	19⅝	18⅝	19	+ ⅝
85¼	27⅝	GDynam 1.20	1.7	11	1147	72¼	71¼	72	+1⅛
95	50	GDyn pf4.25	5.1		1	83½	83⅝	83½	+1¼
57½	45	GenEl 2.80	5.7	8	1332	49⅝	48⅝	48⅞	
37	24⅝	GnFds 2	7.9	5	1803	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅜
47	28⅝	GnGth 1.57e	4.1	26	189	38	37½	37⅞	— ¼
23¼	14	GnHost .70	4.7	2	76	15½	15	15	+ ¼
54	31⅝	GnInst .80	1.8	6	244	44⅝	43½	44¼	+ ⅝
48	36⅝	GnInstr pf3	7.6		33	39¼	39⅛	39¼	+ ¾
14⅝	10⅝	GnMed .44	3.1	11	51	14	14	14	
28¼	19	GnMills 1.32	6.6	6	812	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	+ ¼
65⅝	47⅝	GMot 5.45e	11.	5	2073	48⅝	48⅛	48⅜	
62¼	44⅝	GMot pf 5	11.		6	45	44⅝	44⅝	
18¼	12⅝	GnPort .80	5.8	4	65	14½	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
18	5⅝	GPU		4	1010	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
14	8	GnRefr		5	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
39⅝	26¼	GnSignl 1.28	3.8	9	401	33⅝	33	33⅝	
11	7⅛	GnSteel .40	5.3	6	29	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
30⅝	24	GTE 2.72	11.	6	4440	24⅝	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
26	18	GTE pf 2.48	14.		34	18¼	d17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
14¼	10¼	GTFl pf1.30	13.		z400	10	d 9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
26⅝	15⅝	GTire 1.50	9.5	5	190	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	— ¼
5⅝	3⅝	Genesco		181	60	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
38⅝	17¼	Genst g s1.60			49	25	24⅝	24⅞	+ ½
26⅝	18⅝	GenuPt s1.84	5.1	9	179	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ⅝
34⅝	23½	GaPac 1.20	4.5	8	1272	26½	26	26⅝	+ ⅝
24⅝	16¾	GaPw pf2.56	15.		7	17¼	17	17	— ¼
24⅝	17⅛	GaPw pf2.52	15.		19	17¼	d17	17	— ⅛
26⅝	21⅛	GaPw pf2.75	13.		20	21⅛	d21	21⅛	
75	50⅛	GaPw pf7.72	15.		z130	53	53	53	+1½
66½	29⅝	Geosrc .80	1.5	13	37	52½	51½	52	— ½
30⅝	21	GerbPd 1.62	7.6	6	30	21¼	21	21¼	
97⅝	40⅛	Getty 1.50e	1.8	11	376	83⅝	82½	83⅝	+1½
11⅞	6⅛	GiantPC		14	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
16⅝	7⅝	GibrFn .60	7.2	4	76	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
37	14⅝	GidLew 1	3.5	5	153	29⅛	28½	28⅝	+ ⅜
19½	12	GiffHill .92	6.3	5	14	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
13¼	6⅝	Ginosinc .44	4.1		73	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅜
25¼	17¼	GleasW .80	4.6	4	9	17⅝	17¼	17½	+ ¼
55⅝	16½	GlobMar .20	.4	12	188	49⅝	48⅝	49⅛	+ ⅝
17	11⅛	GldWFn .54	4.2	5	448	13	12⅝	12⅞	+1⅛
24	17⅝	Gdrich 1.56	8.4	4	143	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ½
92⅜	77⅛	Gdrich pf7.85	10.		z1260	77½	d76⅛	77½	+ ⅝
18⅝	10⅝	Goodyr 1.30	12.	6	1265	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
29	18⅛	GordJw .72	3.2	5	77	22⅝	22	22½	— ¼
29¼	22	Gould 1.72	7.7	6	191	22⅝	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
27	21¼	Gould pf1.35	6.4		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
44½	27	Grace 2.05	5.2	8	1354	40	39½	39⅝	— ⅛
40¼	31	Grainer .92	3.0	9	194	31⅛	d30½	31⅛	
14⅝	10¼	Granitvl 1	9.1	6	54	11	11	11	
16¼	9⅝	GrayDr .80	7.8	4	19	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
10⅝	6½	GtAtPc			92	6⅝	6⅜	6¼	+ ⅛
32¼	20	GtLkInt .68a	2.8	5	27	24¼	24	24	½
32	24	GNIrn 3.75e	14.	9	6	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
40⅝	30⅝	GtNoNk 1.60	4.9	6	177	32½	32	32⅝	+ ⅜
27⅜	14	GtWFin s.88	5.9	4	936	15	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
18⅝	11½	Greyh 1.20	7.1	6	900	17¼	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
4¼	13-32	Greyhnd wt			269	3½	3¼	3½	+ ⅜
13⅝	8⅛	GrowG .44b	3.9	7	112	11½	11¼	11⅜	+ ¼
7	4⅛	GthRty			21	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
32½	14⅝	Grumm 1.20	4.6	13	482	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	+ ⅜
24⅝	19	Grum pf2.80	15.		96	19¼	d18⅝	19¼	+ ⅜
16⅛	10	Guardin s.32	2.5	6	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22½	13⅝	GlfWstn .75	4.0	4	5043	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞	+ ⅛
72½	64½	GlfW pf 5.75	8.8		1	65½	65½	65½	+ ⅛
106	67½	GlfW pf 3.87	4.4		10	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅛
45	30⅝	GlfW pf 2.50	6.5		1596	39	37⅝	38⅝	+1⅛
54½	24⅝	GulfOil 2.25	4.6	7	6876	49⅝	46⅝	48½	+2½
37⅝	11½	GulfRes .32	1.2	16	565	27½	26	26	
47½	17¼	GulfR pf1.30	3.9		9	33½	32⅝	33	+2
43½	17¼	GulfR pf1.60	.3		33	31	30	30	+2
13⅝	9⅝	GlfStUt 1.36	13.	6	284	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	+ ½
27¼	13⅝	GulfUtd 1.12	6.3	7	144	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
17⅝	9½	Gulton .60	4.5	7	52	13½	13	13⅜	
— H-H-H —									
10⅝	2⅝	HMW		4	25	7	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
25½	17	HackWs 2	12.	5	38	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
8⅝	4⅝	Halaco		14	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅝	20½	HallFB 1.44	6.4	8	205	22½	21⅝	22½	+1⅛
109⅝	62⅝	Hallibt 2	2.0	16	738	101¼	99⅛	101	+2⅝
28½	18	HamrP 1.50	5.7	6	218	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅜
16	10⅝	HanJS 1.52e	13.		42	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
19⅛	14	HanJI 1.84a	13.		58	14⅝	14	14	
15⅛	10½	Hndlmn 1	9.4	6	x24	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
59⅝	18⅝	HandyH .70	1.6	21	48	43	41⅝	43	+1⅝
44⅝	32⅝	Hanna 2	5.8	6	94	35	34¼	34⅝	
15⅝	11¼	Hardees .32	2.6	5	54	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
26	11⅝	Harnish .40	2.9		x203	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
34⅝	23	HarrBk 2	8.5	5	24	23½	d22⅝	23½	+ ¼
39⅛	25⅛	Harris .72	2.2	12	314	32⅝	32	32⅛	+ ¼
36½	28⅛	Harsco 2	6.2	6	8	32⅝	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
13½	10	HartSM .88	8.3	4	139	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
28⅞	18⅝	HarteHk .68	3.1	11	16	21⅝	21⅜	21¾	+ ¼
13	7⅛	HartZd .40b	5.0	4	19	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
16⅝	11½	HattSe 1.50a	13.	8	11	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅜
27	18⅛	HwiEl 2.44	12.	5	60	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	+ ½
18⅝	8⅝	HayesA .40	4.4		29	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
29⅝	12⅝	Hazeltn .60	2.6	9	68	23½	22⅝	23⅛	+ ⅜
31⅝	16⅛	HealthTec s		5	57	25⅛	23⅝	24⅞	+1⅝
19	9⅝	Hecks .30	2.2	6	118	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
53½	7⅛	HeclaM		12	666	40⅛	39	39¼	— ⅜
28⅝	21¼	HeilmB s.80	3.2	8	48	24⅝	24	24⅛	+ ⅝
43⅝	34½	HeinzH 2.20	6.0	6	319	36⅝	36⅛	36⅝	+ ⅝
32¼	26½	Heinz pf1.70	6.4		4	26½	26½	26½	— ½
10⅝	6⅝	HeleneC e		7	18	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
34	16	HellrInt 1.20	6.9	17	169	17⅝	16¾	17⅛	+ ¾
57	32⅝	HelmrP s.36	.8	17	199	48	46⅝	46⅝	
3⅝	1⅝	HemCap			33	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
8½	7⅝	HemInc .75e	10.		3	7½	7½	7½	
24⅝	16⅝	Hercuis 1.20	6.7	5	367	18	17½	17⅝	
26½	17⅝	Hershy 1.40	6.7	6	39	21	20½	21	+ ¾
11¾	7½	Hesston		12	6	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	13⅝	Hestn pf1.60	12.		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
32⅝	25⅛	Heubin 1.46	6.6	7	250	25½	d25	25¼	— ⅜
70½	46⅝	HewltPk s.40	.6	18	1517	63⅝	62⅝	63⅛	+ ⅜
30½	26⅝	Hexcel n.52	1.9	15	103	27¼	d26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅛
24	10⅛	HiShear .50b	2.5	7	20	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ¼
14⅝	7	HiVolt .12	1.1	13	53	10⅝	10⅛	10½	
38⅛	29⅝	Hillenbd 1.30	4.4	6	33	29½	d29⅛	29⅜	
36⅝	25	Hilton 1.36	4.8	8	158	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅜
25	15½	Hobart 1.20	8.2	5	33	15⅛	d14⅝	14⅝	— ½
22⅝	5⅝	Holiday .70	4.2	7	x417	16⅝	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
53⅝	15⅝	HollyS			110	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	+1
10⅝	7½	HmeG pf1.10	14.		25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
65	31	Homst 1.60	3.1	19	837	53⅛	51⅛	51⅝	— ⅜
28⅝	21¼	Honda .32e	1.4	12	10	22⅝	22⅛	22¼	+ ¾

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
101	63¼	Honwll 2.60	2.9	8	664	90	88⅞	89⅝	+ ⅜
23½	14½	HoovU 1.24	8.3	5	13	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ¼
11½	3½	Horizon		8	118	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
47⅝	26½	HospCp .60	1.4	14	235	42⅝	41½	42¼	+1½
19⅝	2⅝	HostIntl .60	4.4	5	7	14	13⅝	13⅝	
36⅝	27⅝	HoughM 1.60	5.2	7	43	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ¼
22	14¼	HoushF 1.55	10.	5	148	15⅝	14⅝	15½	+ ¼
33½	24½	HouF pf2.50	10.		1	24¼	d24¼	24¼	— ¼
31⅝	24⅝	HousIn 2.68	9.8	6	446	27⅛	26⅝	27¼	+ ⅜
49½	26¼	HousNG 1.30	3.3	9	x237	40⅛	38⅝	40	+1
25⅝	10⅝	HowdJn .44	1.8	15	1141	24⅝	23½	24	+ ½
19⅝	15⅛	Hubbrd 1.76	12.	7	20	15⅝	15¼	15⅛	
33	14½	HudMn g.80e			65	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅛
20½	16⅝	Huffy s .60	3.3	7	46	18	17½	18	+ ¼
67½	39½	HughsTl s.84	1.4	16	1198	61⅝	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
38	30⅝	Human s.75	2.2	15	294	34	32⅝	34	+1⅛
23⅝	17⅝	Huma pf2.50	14.		8	18	d17⅝	18	+ ⅛
16½	11	HuntCh .40	3.5	8	38	11½	11⅛	11⅜	— ⅛
29	22	HuttEF s.80	3.3	5	214	24⅝	24	24¼	+ ¼
15½	10⅝	Huyck .72	6.5	7	96	11⅛	d10½	11⅛	+ ¼
— I-I-I —									
30⅝	21	IC Ind 1.84	8.5	2	368	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	
47	34¼	IC In pf 3.50	10.		23	35	34⅝	35	+ ¾
6½	3⅛	ICN			103	3⅝	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
33⅝	27⅛	INACp s2.20	7.8	4	127	28⅝	27½	28¼	+ ¾
17⅛	12⅝	INAIn 1.68	13.		19	13⅛	13	13	+ ⅛
15⅝	10⅝	IU Int .95	7.4	7	682	13⅛	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
28	16½	IUInt pf1.25	5.2		1	24	24	24	—1
22⅛	13⅝	IUInt pf1.34	7.2		12	19	19	19	
26⅝	18¼	IdahoP 2.40	12.	8	169	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+ ½
27½	19¼	IdealB 1.60	7.4	5	75	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
7	4⅝	IdealT .24t	5.3		31	4⅝	4½	4½	
23⅝	15⅝	IllPowr 2.28	14.	6	1136	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅜
46¼	32⅝	IllPow pf4.12	13.		z10	31	d31	31	—1½
29½	20⅝	ITW 1	4.5	7	12	22⅝	22	22	— ½
29⅝	15⅝	ImplCp 1.20	7.2		46	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
33¼	18	INCO .60	2.2	17	1008	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
10	6	IncCap			22	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
10¼	8½	IncCC 1.02a	11.		11	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
109½	89½	IndiM pf 12	13.		z2000	90	d88½	90	+ ½
22½	13⅝	IndiM pf2.15	15.		6	14	13⅝	14	— ⅛
23	14½	IndiM pf2.25	15.		2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ½
30⅝	25⅝	IndiGas 2.60	9.3	5	5	28	28	28	
24	17	IndiPL 2.24	13.	5	x86	17⅝	17⅛	17¼	+ ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	IndNatl 1.60	9.9	4	38	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
39⅛	15⅝	Inexco .20	.6	22	382	32⅝	32⅛	32½	+ ¼
62⅝	46⅝	IngerR 3.32	5.9	7	772	56⅝	55	56⅛	+1⅛
38	29⅝	IngR pf 2.35	6.9		15	34½	32⅝	34⅛	+1⅛
40⅝	29⅛	InldStl 2.80	9.2	5	267	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ¼
14⅝	11⅛	Insilco .94b	8.2	5	86	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
17½	14⅛	Insilc pf1.25	8.7		20	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1	InstInvTr			12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
32⅝	16	Integon .48	2.2	8	177	22	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	14	ItcpSe 1.92a	12.		290	15½	14⅛	15½	+1⅛
42⅝	36	Interc 2.64	6.9	5	90	38½	38	38½	+ ¼
92	86⅝	Inter pf 7.75	9.0		19	86⅝	d86	86¼	— ½
34¼	26¼	IntlDiv		5	14	28	26½	26½	—2¼
33⅝	23	Intrlk 2.20	8.6	4	20	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ⅝
16⅝	10¼	IntAlum .60	4.8	6	54	12⅝	12	12⅝	
80	60⅝	IBM s 3.44	5.5	12	5023	62¼	61½	62¼	+ ⅝
23⅝	16⅝	IntFlav .88	4.6	10	281	17¼	17⅛	17¼	— ⅜
45½	30	IntHarv 2.50	8.2	3	270	30⅝	30¼	30½	+ ¼
61½	43⅛	IntMin 3.48	6.3	7	x72	55⅛	54⅝	54⅞	+ ½
23⅝	14⅝	IntMult 1.20	8.0	5	27	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
47⅝	35⅝	IntPapr 2.40	6.4	5	1020	37⅝	37⅛	37¼	+1
30⅝	10⅝	IntRectf .32	1.3	8	62	24⅝	24	24⅛	+1
30⅝	24¼	IntTT 2.40	9.5	4	2263	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ½
51	39⅝	IntTT pfJ 4	9.8		12	40⅝	40	40⅝	+ ⅜
50	39	IntTT pf 4	10.		40	40⅛	39½	39⅝	+ ¾
56½	42½	IntTT pfO 5	12.		1	42½	42½	42½	
38⅛	30⅝	IntTT pf2.25	7.2		13	31½	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅝
53¼	41	IntTT pf4.50	11.		4	42	41½	41½	
31¼	16½	Intrpce 1.40	6.2	5	38	22⅝	22½	22½	— ⅛
40	27⅛	IntpGp 1.60b	5.4	6	29	29⅝	29½	29½	— ½
15⅝	10½	IntstPw 1.56	14.	6	44	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
30⅝	17⅝	IowaBf s.60	2.1	6	290	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ¼
15¼	11	IowaEl 1.60	13.	6	27	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	IowaIG 2.10	13.	6	23	16¼	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅛
22⅝	17⅛	IowaPS 2.20	12.	6	48	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ¼
26	18⅝	IowaRs 2.52	13.	6	18	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
6⅝	4⅝	IpcoCp .12	2.5	16	145	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
38½	30⅛	IrvgBk 2.72	8.8	4	25	31¼	30½	31	+ ⅜
35⅝	20⅝	ItekCp		15	103	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+ ⅜
23¼	3½	ItelCp			220	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
14	4	Itel pf			60	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
— J-J-J —									
27½	19½	JmesF 1.40	6.8	8	105	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ½
25½	17⅝	JameRv n.48	2.6	5	76	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
12⅝	8¼	Jamsw .08b	.8	4	15	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
10½	7⅝	JapnF 1.32e	17.		123	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
38	23⅝	JeffPlt 1.20	4.8	6	535	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅜
91	58	JerCpf 9.36	16.		z50	58⅝	58½	58½	+ ½
79	49	JerCpf 8	16.		z100	50	50	50	+ ½
116	91	JerCpf13.50	15.		z120	91	91	91	
21½	13½	JerCpf 2.18	15.		5	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅜
30⅝	21¼	JewelC 1.68	6.8	7	x81	25⅛	24⅝	24¾	+ ⅛
6⅝	3	Jewelcor		16	76	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
27⅝	19⅝	JhnMan 1.92	9.7	5	209	20	19⅝	19⅝	
64⅝	45¼	JnMn pf5.40	12.		1	45	d45	45	— ¼
81⅝	64⅝	JohnJn 2	2.9	12	463	69⅝	68⅝	69⅝	+1½
12⅝	6½	JohnEF		19	46	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ¼
33	23	JohnCn 1.20	5.2	7	377	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
40	28⅛	JohnC pf 2	6.8		1	29½	29½	29½	+1⅛
15⅝	8⅛	JonLgn .60	7.5	7	42	8⅛	d 8	8	— ¼
46½	37½	JonLaupf 5	13.		z50	38	38	38	+ ½
34⅝	28	Jorgen 1.50	5.0	5	8	30⅛	30	30	— ½
24½	17½	Jostens 1	5.4	8	39	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
37⅝	26⅝	JoyMfg 1.72	5.6	8	168	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+ ½
— K-K-K —									
57	34¼	KLM 3.49e	10.		4	35	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
28⅝	18¼	K mart .84	4.3	7	2968	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ½
25⅝	17⅝	KaisrAl 1.20	5.5	4	746	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅜
47½	44⅝	KaiAl pf2.37	5.3		z58	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
29⅝	18⅝	KaisCe 1.40	7.0	4	85	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅛
23⅝	16	KaiC pf 1.37	8.6		3	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
46	24⅝	KaisrSt			737	37⅝	37⅛	37½	+ ¼
10⅝	6⅝	KaneMil .28	2.9	33	33	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
30	13⅝	Kaneb .80	3.2	12	201	25⅝	24⅝	25⅛	+1
27½	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.66	14.	6	84	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛	+ ⅜
49½	34½	KCPL pf4.50	14.		z360	33	d31½	33	—1½
23½	15	KCPL pf2.20	15.		27	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
24⅝	16	KCPL pf2.33	14.		5	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
39½	21	KCSoln 1.10	3.2	7	49	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ½
19	13	KanGE 1.94	14.	9	635	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝	+ ⅜
28	17⅝	KanNb 1.48	6.3	9	88	23⅝	23	23⅝	+ ⅜
20⅝	15⅝	KanPLt 2.04	13.	6	62	16½	15½	16¼	+ ¾
14⅝	6⅛	Katyind		5	141	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅜

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
37¼	18¼	Katy pf 1.46	4.8		14	31	29¾	30½	+1¼
13⅝	7⅝	KaufBr .24	3.0	5	67	8⅝	8	8⅛	— ½
17	13	Kauf pf 1.50	11.		1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
20⅝	13⅝	Keene .60	3.0	6	7	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ½
16⅝	7⅝	Keller .30	3.1	5	101	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
21⅝	15⅝	Kellogg 1.32	8.3	8	317	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
14⅝	8¼	Kellwd .80	8.6		7	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
34⅝	17⅝	KenilRty .30e	.3	81	31	32⅝	32½	32¼	
		Kenml s		8	49	24⅝	23⅝	24	
44⅝	21¼	Kennct 1.40	4.5	8	1845	31⅛	30⅝	31½	— ⅜
21⅝	15	KyUtil 2.12	13.	8	67	16½	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅝
14⅝	8⅝	KerrGls .44	4.6	6	33	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
19½	15⅝	KerrG pf1.70	11.		x29	15¼	d15	15	— ¼
78⅝	46	KerrM 1.80	2.5	11	1163	70⅝	69¼	70⅝	+2
17¼	8⅝	KeysCon			12	8¼	d 8¼	8¼	— ¼
29½	17	KeysInt s.48	1.9	14	47	25⅝	24⅝	25½	+ ⅜
39⅝	27⅝	KiddeW 1.80	5.5	4	x48	33⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
51½	42½	Kidde prB 4	9.5		3	42	d42	42	—1½
51¼	42⅛	Kidde pfC 4	9.1		6	45	44	44	—1⅝
30	21⅝	Kidde pr1.64	6.0		7	27¼	27	27¼	+ ¼
48½	39½	KimbCl 3.20	7.4	7	296	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	
16⅝	10¼	KingDSt .90	8.9	5	795	10⅝	d10⅛	10⅛	— ½
22¼	15½	Kirsch 1.32	8.2	5	171	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
26½	20⅝	KnigtRd .70	3.1	8	21	22½	22¼	22½	+ ½
27⅝	17½	Koehrin 1.10	6.0	4	54	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅝
28⅝	19⅝	KogerBn 1.20	5.9	25	10	20½	20½	20½	+ ¼
24	19	Kolimr s.40	2.0	11	904	20¼	d18¼	20¼	+1¼
31⅝	18½	Koppers 1.40	5.0	9	150	28½	27⅝	28	+ ½
47½	35	Kopprpf 4	11.		z310	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ¼
50⅝	40	Kraft 3.20	7.8	6	185	41⅝	41¼	41¼	
13½	7⅝	Kroehlr			25	7⅝	d 7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
27	15⅝	Kroger s1.36	8.4	5	189	16⅝	16	16¼	+ ⅜
15½	9½	Kuhlm .80	8.5	6	x18	9½	d 9⅛	9⅝	
15	9⅝	Kysor .88	8.6	4	115	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
— L-L-L —									
14⅝	6⅞	LFE .12r	1.4	9	44	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	15½	LITCO 1	6.5	7	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
14⅝	6⅝	LTV		2	548	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
21½	11¼	LTVA .36t	2.2		3	16½	16½	16½	+ ¾
39	23⅛	LTV pf 2.60	8.9		65	29¼	28⅝	29¼	+ ½
12⅝	8¼	LQuint 1.11t	11.	12	27	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23⅝	17	LacGas 1.86	11.	4	33	17½	d16⅝	17¼	+ ⅛
19½	10⅝	LamsSe s.80	7.5	4	87	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
22½	11⅝	LaneBry 1	5.7	9	209	17½	17	17½	+1
33½	23½	Lanier s .44	1.8	13	36	24¾	23⅝	24⅝	+1
15	9⅝	LawtCh .60	5.8	11	70	10½	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
29	21¼	LearPet s.12	.5	20	320	22⅝	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
29½	17⅝	LearSg 1.04	4.6	5	102	22⅝	22¼	22⅜	+ ¾
24½	18⅝	LswyTrn 1.30	6.4	6	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
24⅝	19⅝	LeeEnt .84	4.5	7	76	19⅝	d18½	18½	— ⅛
42	19½	Leesona 1.16	2.9	9	2	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
15⅝	10	LegPlat n.48	4.2	7	70	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ¼
2	1⅛	LehValInd		11	25	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	
14	9⅝	Lehmn 1.67e	15.		222	11⅝	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	13	Lennar s.32	2.8	4	81	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
30	23⅛	Lenox 1.48	6.2	6	43	24⅝	24	24	— ¼
8⅝	6⅝	LesFay .48	7.1	5	43	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
22¼	16	LevFdC			2	18½	18½	18½	
14⅝	12⅝	LevFIn .75a	5.7		2	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
38⅝	32¼	LeviStr s1.10	2.8	9	375	u39⅝	37½	39⅝	+2
29⅝	17⅝	LevitzF 1	4.3	5	61	23¼	21⅞	23¼	+1⅝
28⅝	23⅝	LOF 2.20a	9.1	5	78	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
57⅝	46⅝	LOF pf 4.75	10.		1	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	
22⅝	14	LibtyCp s.60	3.9	6	2	15¼	15	15¼	+ ¼
5⅝	2	LibrtyLn		45	18	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
13⅝	8	LiblL pf			3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
26	14⅝	Lilemk .48	2.2	11	56	22⅛	21½	21⅝	— ⅜
42	25⅝	Ligget 2.50	6.9	6	251	36½	34½	36¼	+2
78½	61½	Liggt pf 7	11.		z30	63	63	63	+1½
63⅝	47	LillyEli 2.10	4.2	11	305	50	49¼	49¾	+ ¾
48	36	LincNI 2.80	7.6	5	46	37¼	36⅝	36⅝	
18¼	13⅛	LincPl 1.80a	13.		21	14	13⅝	14	+ ¼
8⅝	5	Lionel .16	2.6	5	43	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
57⅝	20⅝	Litton 1b	1.9	8	818	53½	52	53	+ ⅞
20½	18	Litton pf 2	11.		8	18	d17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
48¼	18⅝	Lockhd		16	342	34⅝	32⅝	33⅝	+ ⅞
45	23⅛	Loctite .56	1.8	12	35	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
73⅝	42⅝	Loews 1.20	1.9	4	202	62⅝	62	62⅝	+1
18⅝	10½	LomFn 1	8.3	6	482	12⅝	12	12	— ½
21	14¼	LomMt 2.36e	16.	6	69	15⅝	14¾	15	+ ¾
30¼	21⅛	LnStar 1.65	6.6	4	449	25	24¾	25	+ ⅛
18	13⅝	LILCo 1.78	12.	6	207	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ¼
50	33½	LIL pfB 5	15.		z50	33½	33½	33½	
85⅝	72	LIL pfI 5.75	7.8		3	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ½
25¼	17	LIL pfP2.43	14.		6	17½	17	17	— ⅝
33	23½	LongDr .76	3.2	10	109	24⅝	23⅝	24	+ ¼
60	29	LoralCp 1.20	2.3	15	57	51½	50	51½	+ ⅞
57⅝	24⅝	LaLand 1.80	3.8	11	695	47⅝	46⅝	47⅛	— ⅛
29½	19	LaPac .60b	2.5	6	260	24	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
22¼	15⅝	LouvGs 2.06	13.	7	24	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
17¼	8¼	Lowenst .37t	4.5		11	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
18⅝	15¼	Lowes n .60	3.8	8	56	15⅝	d15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
64½	42½	Lubrzl 1.80	3.2	12	25	56	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
17¼	13¼	LuckyS 1.12	7.9	7	1666	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
18⅝	11⅛	Ludlow .80	6.9	7	67	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ¼
17¼	12	Lukens .96	6.9	10	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
25¼	13½	LynCSys .40	2.0	14	18	20⅝	20½	20⅝	
— M-M-M —									
41⅝	19⅝	MACOM s.20	.6	22	89	35	34⅝	34⅞	— ⅛
57⅝	37⅝	MCA 1.50	2.8	9	336	53⅛	52⅝	53	+ ½
15⅝	10⅝	MEI .44	4.0	6	33	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	19⅝	MGIC 1.12	5.7	6	3436	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ⅝
24	14⅝	MacAF 1	4.4	8	13	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅜
11½	7¼	MacDn .40	5.4	6	44	7¼	d 7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
13⅝	7¼	Macke .52	6.8	4	29	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
28⅝	22½	MB Ltd g n1.40a			16	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
21⅝	11¼	Macmill .82	5.5	8	176	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
57	35	Macy 2.25	4.3	5	73	52	51⅝	51⅝	
49	35	Macypf 4.25	12.		z20	35½	35½	35½	—1
20⅝	13⅝	MdsFd 2.45e	13.		321	18½	18⅛	18½	+ ¼
11½	6½	MagicCf .60	9.2	4	179	6⅝	6½	6½	
33⅝	26⅝	MalonH 1.12	3.8	10	31	29⅝	29⅝	29½	
20⅝	15⅝	MgtAst n		9	106	18⅛	17½	17⅞	+ ¼
11½	5⅝	Manhin .30b	4.1	4	79	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
10¼	5⅝	ManhLf .30	4.2	10	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37¾	26⅝	MfrHan 2.52	8.7	5	996	29	26¾	29	+2¼

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
48⅛	26⅝	MAPCO 1.60	4.0	10	1029	40⅝	38⅝	40⅛	+1¼
73¼	34⅝	MarOil s1.80	3.0	12	1226	61	59⅝	60¾	+ ⅝
21⅝	14⅝	MarMid .80	5.1	5	124	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
16	14⅝	MarMd wd			247	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
16⅝	11⅝	MarionL .64	4.7	18	91	13⅝	13⅛	13½	+ ⅛
20½	11⅝	MarkCtl .36	1.9	12	27	19	18½	18¾	+ ¼
21½	12½	Mark pf1.20	6.6		6	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
26¼	19	Marley 1	4.8	5	56	22⅝	21	21	—1⅛
24	12½	Marriot .20	1.1	10	218	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
72¼	59	MrshM 3.60	6.0	10	168	60⅛	59⅝	60⅝	+ ½
25⅝	14½	MrshF 1.24	8.2	7	92	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+ ¼
57¼	32⅛	MartM 2.12	4.3	7	294	49½	48½	48¾	+ ¼
31⅝	17⅝	Md Cup .64	2.8	7	52	23⅛	22½	23⅛	+ ⅛
27½	19½	Masco .60	2.6	8	60	23	22⅝	22⅞	— ⅛
30⅝	22½	Masonlt 1.32	5.7	7	300	23½	22⅝	23¼	+ ½
14¼	10½	MasM 1.44e	13.	7	44	11	10⅝	10⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	MasseyF			46	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
17⅛	12⅛	MasCp 1.72	14.		48	12½	d12	12½	+ ⅜
11⅝	8⅝	MasInc 1.16	13.		45	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
34⅝	25⅝	MatsuE .35e	1.3	8	8	26½	26⅛	26½	+ ¾
10⅝	6⅝	Mattel .30	3.8	7	201	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
7⅝	4⅝	Mattel wt			149	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	21⅝	Mattl pf2.50	12.		39	21½	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	20⅝	MayDS 1.50	6.8	5	250	21	d20⅝	20⅝	— ½
25¼	18	MayerO 1.10	6.1	6	85	18⅛	d17⅝	18	
4⅝	3⅛	MaysJW		4	13	3½	3½	3½	
28⅝	22⅝	Maytg 1.80a	7.7	7	68	24	23¼	23⅝	— ½
36½	15⅝	McDrm 1.40	4.7	50	1554	30	29	29⅝	+1⅛
38⅝	22½	McDr pf2.20	7.0		72	32	31⅝	31⅝	+1⅛
29⅝	20½	McDr pf2.60	12.		42	21¼	21	21¼	
57⅝	38	McDnld .56	1.4	8	1564	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅜
52⅝	20	McDonD .90	2.2	8	539	40½	40⅛	40¼	
32¼	23⅝	McDonh 1.32	5.5	4	9	24	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
31⅝	24¼	McGEd 1.80	6.0	7	77	30	29⅝	30	+ ⅛
31	23½	McGrH 1.52	5.8	9	361	26½	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅜
89	26¼	McIntyr g			102	71	68½	70	—1
16½	9½	McLean .64	6.4		111	10¼	9⅝	10	
13⅝	7⅝	McLoul		5	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
58	15⅝	McMorO .10	.2	125	438	45	43½	43⅝	+ ¼
20½	12	McNeil .90	6.7	9	6	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
29⅝	23	Mead 1.80	.7	4	110	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
48½	28⅝	Measrx .50	1.6	11	71	31¼	30	30⅝	+1
72⅝	34	Medtrn .60	1.0	14	203	62¼	60⅝	61⅝	+1⅛
31½	23½	Melville 1.60	6.3	6	187	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ ⅜
39	13¼	Memorex		4	187	14⅝	14	14¼	+ ¼
41	33⅝	MercStr 1	3.0	5	6	33⅝	d33⅝	33⅝	— ⅜
29¼	21⅛	MerTx s1.32	6.4	5	7	21	d20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
75⅝	58¼	Merck 2.30	3.6	13	1521	63¼	62½	63¼	+1⅛
41¾	27½	Meridth 1.32	3.9	5	20	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
26⅝	16⅝	MerrLy .96	4.4	7	1307	22⅝	21¼	21⅝	+ ¼
70⅝	34⅝	MesaPet n		4	1274	64	62¼	63⅝	+1⅛
42⅝	27¼	MesaRoy n.12e	.4		634	35¼	34⅛	34¼	+ ½
18¼	14¼	Mesab 1.40e	9.8	10	45	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ¼
21¾	15¼	Mesta			25	17⅝	17½	17½	+ ⅛
27⅝	14½	MGM .60b	3.3	9	432	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅜
74½	51½	Metrm 3.20	5.2	8	45	62	61	62	+1
38	25	MtE pfC3.90	16.		z110	25	25	25	
82	52	MtE pf 8.32	17.		z100	51	d50	50	—2
28¼	21½	MhWl pf2.67	12.		109	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
22⅝	16½	MdCTel 1.68	10.	6	106	16¾	d16⅛	16⅝	— ½
27½	20⅝	MdCT pf2.06	10.		5	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅛
16⅝	10¼	MidSUt 1.58	14.	5	1872	11½	11	11½	+ ⅜
4¾	1⅝	MidIndM		3	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
30½	17⅝	MidRos 1.30	5.0	7	45	26¼	25½	26¼	+1¼
29½	17⅛	MillerW 1.20	6.9	7	x77	17⅝	d17	17⅝	+ ⅝
41¾	21⅝	MiltBrd 1.20	3.4	8	92	35⅝	35	35	
26⅝	16½	MilRoy .40	1.5	18	71	u27½	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¼
25⅛	17¼	MinnGs 1.94	10.	4	21	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅜
60⅛	46⅝	MMM 2.80	5.8	9	1204	49	48⅛	48½	+ ⅜
21½	15	MinPL 2.04	13.	6	50	16½	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅜
15⅝	10⅛	MirroCp .96	7.8	6	33	12½	12⅛	12⅝	— ⅛
33¼	25¼	MisnIns s.80	3.1	6	107	26	25⅝	26	+ ¾
62¼	45½	MPocC 3	5.4	5	218	57⅛	55⅛	55⅝	—1⅝
13⅝	9⅝	MoPSv 1b	10.	6	12	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
23½	17	MoPS pf2.44	14.		3	17½	17	17½	+ ½
89½	36⅛	Mobil s 3	3.8	8	7118	79⅝	76¾	79⅛	+3
2⅝	1⅝	MobileH		15	49	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
15⅝	12	MdMer .20	1.7	5	744	11⅞	d11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
	7⅝	Mohasco .90	10.	8	43	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
20¼	9⅝	MohkDta		12	173	17	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅝
14⅝	10⅛	MohkR 1.20	10.	7	9	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
32¼	14⅝	Monrch s1.20a	4.5	5	15	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
50⅝	26⅛	Monogr .65a	1.6	5	55	42	39½	41¼	+2½
62¾	46⅝	Monsan 3.40	6.9	5	500	50	49¼	49½	+ ½
22⅝	16	MntDU 1.80	9.9	7	36	18⅛	18	18¼	+ ¼
24⅝	19½	MonPw 2.12	10.	7	581	20⅝	20½	20⅝	+ ¼
20⅝	14⅝	MonSt 1.80a	12.		80	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	7¼	MONY 1.02e	14.	7	73	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
58	27	MoorM 1.12	2.4	7	152	47¼	46⅛	46⅝	+ ½
54⅝	40⅝	Morgan 2.80	6.3	6	522	44⅝	42⅝	44⅝	+1½
47½	22¼	MorKn 1.84	4.8	6	72	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ½
19	12⅝	MorseSh .72	5.7	4	23	12⅝	d12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	5⅝	MtgTrAm		7	118	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	25⅝	MorNor 1.40	5.1	8	120	28	27⅝	27½	— ¼
63⅝	37	Motrola 1.40	2.4	12	240	58⅛	55⅝	58⅛	+2⅝
39½	24½	MtFuel 2.36	7.0	10	292	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	+ ¾
26⅝	19	MtSTel 2.32	11.	6	56	21⅝	20	21	+1¼
14⅝	6⅝	Munford	1.2	9	35	8⅝	8½	8¼	
17½	12½	Munsng 1.20	8.4	13	21	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
15⅝	12⅝	MurphC 1.28	10.	10	21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
123	43⅝	MurpOil 1.50	1.5	12	170	102⅛	98⅝	102	+2½
23⅝	16¼	MurryO 1.20	6.4	5	28	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	— ⅛
14⅝	10⅝	MutOm 1.44	13.		26	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	9½	MyersL .60	5.6	6	20	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
— N-N-N —									
24⅝	15⅛	NCH .72	3.6	8	217	20¼	20	20	— ¼
16⅝	10	NCNB n .72	6.8	4	371	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
81½	56⅝	NCR 2	2.7	8	727	75⅝	74½	74⅝	+ ⅝
44½	20⅝	NLInd 1.20	3.1	12	353	38⅛	37¼	38¼	+ ½
37	20½	NLT 1.32	5.8	6	372	23¼	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	NVF .77t	11.	7	274	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ½
25½	19½	Nabisco 1.62	8.2	6	116	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅜
35⅝	27⅝	Nalco 1.60	5.2	10	304	30½	30	30½	+ ¾
14⅝	9¼	Napco .24	1.9	7	x52	12½	12⅝	12⅝	
15⅝	13⅝	NapleFdl			47	13⅝	d13	13⅝	
20⅝	10⅝	Narco .68	4.2	40	322	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
34⅝	20⅝	Nashua 1.50	6.4	4	170	23½	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
25⅝	16½	NatCan .88	4.6	4	33	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
15½	10	NtCtyL .60	4.6	10	153	13	12⅝	13	— ⅛
35⅝	23	NtDetr 2	8.5	4	38	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅜
32½	19⅝	NatDist 2	7.3	7	1355	27⅝	27¼	27½	
31	24¼	NatFG 2.54	10.	5	45	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝	
25⅝	16¼	NatGyp 1.48	7.4	4	175	20¼	19¼	20	+ ⅝
3⅝	1⅝	NatHom			114	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
26¼	8⅝	NtLibty .32	8.2	12	135	22	21¾	21⅞	+ ⅜
29⅝	16¼	NMdCr s.60	2.3	12	183	26½	25⅝	26½	+ ⅝
32	12½	NMedE s.60	2.3	12	397	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	+ ½
18¼	11	NMineSv .56	4.5	21	18	12⅝	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	NtPrest 1.50	8.0	6	52	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
40½	19⅝	NtSemic		11	868	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅛
25⅝	22	NtSem wi			20	24	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
21¼	15⅝	NtSvIn 1.24	6.6	6	77	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	13¼	NStand 1.24	7.7	6	11	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ¼
35½	25⅝	NatlSII 2.70	9.5	4	24	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ¼
5⅝	4	NatTea		5	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
46¼	26⅝	Natom s1.30	3.3	7	752	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
64½	46⅝	Natom pf 4	7.1		61	56½	55⅝	56	+ ½
23⅝	17⅝	NevPw s2.12	11.	6	40	19⅛	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	18	NevP pf2.30	13.		z130	18	18	18	— ¼
19⅝	13⅝	NevP pf1.95	14.		6	13⅝	d13½	13½	— ⅛
23½	17¼	NEngEl 2.36	13.	5	140	18½	18	18½	+ ⅝
16⅝	11⅝	NEnGE 1.60	13.	5	16	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
34¼	17½	NENucl s.26	.9	23	200	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	— ⅛
30	22¼	NEnP pf2.76	12.		x2	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
36¼	30	NEngT 3.40	11.	7	24	30⅝	d29⅝	30⅛	+ ⅜
18⅝	13½	NYSEG 1.76	13.	5	107	14¼	13⅝	14	+ ⅜
89⅝	61	NYS pf 8.80	14.		z150	61	d60	61	— ½
22⅝	14½	NYS pf 2.12	14.		3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4⅝	2½	Newcrp			73	3	2⅝	2⅝	
10⅝	7½	Newell n.80	8.6	4	36	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ⅜
48½	25	Newhall 1	2.5	7	18	41	40	40	—1
60⅝	22¼	Newmt 1.30a	3.1	6	1215	42	39⅝	41⅞	— ⅜
187	76	Newt pf4.50	3.5		2	128	127	128	—2
26½	9⅝	Newprk .28	1.0	15	228	20¼	19½	20⅛	+ ⅜
14⅝	10½	NiaMP 1.44	13.	6	260	11⅝	11⅛	11½	+ ½
36½	27	NiaMpf 3.60	14.		z10	26	d26	26	—1
38½	28	NiaMpf 3.90	13.		z30	30	30	30	+1
40⅝	29	NiaMpf 4.10	14.		z10	30	30	30	+ ½
52½	39⅝	NiaMpf 5.25	13.		z200	39⅝	d39	39	— ⅝
105½	88	NiMpf 10.60	12.		z10	87	d87	87	—1
77⅝	56⅝	NiaMpf 7.72	14.		z10	56	d56	56	—1
17⅝	10⅝	NiagSh 1.95e	13.		47	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
35⅝	27¼	NICOR 2.52	8.5	6	115	30½	29⅝	29⅝	— ¼
34⅝	21⅝	NorfWn 2.20	7.8	4	530	29⅛	27⅝	28⅝	+ ⅝
25¼	17⅛	Norlin 1.60	8.6	4	47	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	
28⅝	18⅝	Norris 1.60	7.4	6	61	22	21½	21⅝	
49¼	19⅝	NACoal .64	1.7	10	67	38⅝	38	38½	+7
5¼	2⅝	NoAMtg			61	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ¼
32	25¼	NoAPhl 1.70	6.5	4	40	26¼	26	26¼	— ⅛
10⅝	7¼	NoestUt 1.10	14.	7	322	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
21⅝	10¼	NCoISL .70	6.5	3	5	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ½
16⅝	10⅝	NIndPS 1.50	13.	6	437	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅜
65	37⅝	NorNGs 3	5.2	8	359	57⅝	56	57⅝	+1⅛
101½	94⅝	NoNG pf8.48	9.1		z50	93¼	d93¼	93¼	— ¾
25⅝	18	NoSIPw 2.28	12.	6	170	19½	18⅝	19½	+1
39	28	NSPw pf3.60	12.		z250	30	29	29	+1
101	74½	NSPw pf8.80	12.		z10	74	d74	74	— ½
48	34	NorTel g 1			729	35½	34½	35¼	+ ⅝
14¼	5	Nthgate g			192	10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
58⅝	27⅝	Nortrp 1.80	3.5	8	296	51	50¼	51	+ ⅝
36¼	20⅝	NwstAirl .80	3.4	7	292	23½	22⅝	23¼	+1⅛
29¼	19¼	NwtBcp 1.32	6.6	5	107	20	19½	20	+ ¾
48¼	17	NwtEn s1.30	4.4	6	276	29⅝	28¼	29½	+ ⅝
37⅝	26⅝	Nwtind 2.05	6.8	5	526	30	29⅝	30	+ ½
11⅝	8⅛	NwMLf 1e	12.	8	33	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
32¼	24¼	NwStW 1.80	7.1	6	28	25⅝	25½	25½	— ⅜
42	24¼	Norton 1.60	4.4	8	85	37	35	36¼	+1⅝
17⅝	12	NorSim 1.04	8.5	5	572	13⅛	12	12¼	
50	25½	Nucor s .44	1.0	7	204	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ¼
— O-O-O —									
62	26⅝	OKC 1.20	2.4	7	28	49⅝	48⅝	49⅝	+ ¾
40¼	22⅝	Oakind .40	1.2	12	256	33⅝	32⅝	33¼	+ ⅞
122	77	Oak pf 1.75	1.6		8	108	107	108	—2
20	15¼	OakiteP 1.28	7.9	7	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
31⅝	18	OcciPet 1.50	5.6	4	1666	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+ ⅝
15⅝	5⅝	OcciPet wt			294	11⅝	10¼	11⅛	+ ⅞
102	60⅛	OcciP pf3.60	4.2		1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	+ ¼
99⅝	59	OcciP pf 4	4.8		2	83½	83	83½	+ ¼
24	16⅝	OcciP pf2.50	15.		18	17¼	16⅝	17⅛	+ ¼
20⅝	14	OcciP pf2.12	15.		37	14½	14	14½	+ ¼
22½	15⅝	OcciP pf2.30	15.		3	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
40	29	Ogden 2	6.3	5	40	32¼	32	32	+ ⅛
16½	11⅝	OhioEd 1.76	15.	7	1060	12⅝	12	12⅛	
38½	28	OhEd pf3.90	14.		z730	27	d27	27	—1
45	32	OhEd pf4.56	14.		z10	33	33	33	— ½
16	12⅝	OhEd pf1.80	14.		11	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
103½	81½	OhE pf10.48	13.		z50	83½	83½	83½	
105	85½	OhE pf10.76	13.		z650	87⅝	86	86	
76	57⅝	OhP pf 8.04	14.		z30	57⅝	57⅝	57⅝	
76	54	OhP pfB7.60	14.		z20	53½	d53½	53½	— ½
117½	98⅝	OhP pfA 14	14.		z100	98⅝	d98	98	— ⅜
17⅝	11⅝	OklaGE 1.60	13.	10	154	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ¼
26¼	18	OklaNG 1.80	8.5	16	24	21⅝	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
25	16⅛	Olin 1	5.5	6	710	18⅝	18	18⅝	+ ⅛
40⅝	27⅝	Omark 1.44	4.3	5	38	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
33	19	Oneida 1	4.0	5	622	25¼	25	25¼	+ ¼
13¼	9⅝	Opelika .84	8.5	5	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
15⅝	10⅝	OranRk 1.56	13.	6	100	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅛
9	5½	Orange			44	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅝	9	OrionC .40	4.1	5	86	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	+ ½
19⅝	10⅝	OutbM .70	6.1	10	36	11½	11	11½	+ ½
25½	16⅛	OutletCo 1	6.1	7	8	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
18⅝	14	OverhDr 1	7.0	5	109	14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
25½	17⅝	OvrnTr 1.24	6.7	4	19	18⅝	17⅝	18⅝	+ ⅝
40¼	21	OverSh .50	1.4	6	274	35⅝	34½	35⅝	+ ⅝
31	24⅝	OwenC 1.20	4.5	7	567	27	25⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	OwenIll 1.40	5.5	6	1005	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+ ⅛
12¼	9½	Oxfrdln .76	7.6	5	3	10	10	1	— ¼
— P-Q —									
25⅝	16	PHH Gp .88	3.6	8	251	22	21⅝	22	
12⅝	6⅝	PNBMt 1.08e	15.		142	7½	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅝

(Continued on Page 10)

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

…	23.80
…Heijn	69.88
…bank	272.80
…bank	57.30
…n Rub	4.12
…	26.60
…keh	61.80
…	43.80
…vens	19.20
…	67.20
…ledder	108.20
…ed	49.20
…	18.20
…	167.00
…	145.80
…	103.70
…Dutch	159.70
…	107.60
…mmer	205.00
…Stork	31.00
…Index	79.50
Previous	79.70

Brussels

…	2,120
…	1,520
…	383
…	5,320
…	2,300
…	2,580
…	5,300
…	940
…énérale	1,550
…	2,230
…	818
…Index	149.86
Previous	154.28

Frankfurt

…	35.80
…	141.60
…	117.10
…	170.00
…Gummi	47.00
…	252.00
…	130.20
…che Bnk	242.50
…ner Bnk	180.20
…	114.80
…	33.10
…	226.00
…	179.00
…	222.00
…	74.20
…	123.00
…	273.10
…	139.00
…	172.50
…	188.00
…	262.00
…	84.50
…	157.50
…	152.80
…	179.50
…Index	134.50
Previous	135.36

London

…Am Co	$11⅝
…Am	0.76½
…ys Bnk	4.23
…	1.25
…	1.18
…	1.92
…	1.74
…	2.30
…	0.65
…	3.60
…	2.16
…	1.56
…	0.63
…Gold Fds	4.98
…	0.70
…	$9½
…	2.05
…	0.63
…St Ged	51¼
…	3.76
…	2.75
…	2.48
…	2.75
Guinness	0.96
Hawker-Sidd.	1.78
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.72
Imps	0.76
Marks & Spen.	0.93
Metal Box	2.54
Plessey	1.43
Randfontein	$67.00
Rank Org.	2.12
Royal Dutch	36⅝
R.T.Z.	3.85
Shell	3.80
Thorn (A)	3.18
Tube Invest.	2.92
Ultramar	5.00
Union Carb.	$14⅝
Vickers	1.26
War L.3½	29 7/16
West Deep	$35½
West Drief	$68.00
West Hold	$60.00
Woolworth	0.68
ZCI	0.35
F.T. 30 Index	455.60
Previous	452.30

Milan

Bastogi	674.00
ERBA	2,741.00
ErcMarelli	354.00
Fiat	2,018.00
Finsider	86.00
Generali	48,200.00
IFI	2,482.00
Italgas	878.00
Italsider	282.00
LaRinas	122.75
Montedis	170.00
Olivetti	1,852.00
Pirelli	1,960.00
Snia Visco	630.00
BCI Index	92.81
Previous	94.25

Paris

Air Liquide	495.00
BSN	940.00
Carrefour	1,680.00
Cim Lafarge	239.00
Cie Bancaire	295.00
CFP	262.00
CGE	337.80
CCF	435.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,380.00
Ferodo	338.00
Gen Occident	285.00
Imetal	119.10
L Oreal	656.00
Mach Bull	63.70
Michelin	764.00
Moet Henn	513.00
Moulinex	76.25
Paribas	221.00
PUK	100.90
Penarroya	104.50
Perrier	270.10
Peugeot	248.10
Rh Poulenc	126.60
Sacilor	26.90
St Gobain	124.50
Suez	265.00
Telemecan	780.00
Thomson	202.90
Usinor	13.60
Agefi Index	131.85
Previous	133.22

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,245
Buehrle	2,605
B Boveri	1,685
Cib Geigy	1,075
Cr Suisse	2,230
Fisher	810
HofRochN	5,800
Nestle	3,230
Sandoz	3,800
Ste B. Suisse	392
Sulzer	2,820
U.B. Suisse	3,490
SBC Index	N.A.
Previous	325.18

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

March 11, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	17 11/16 - 17 13/16	8 3/16 - 8 9/16	5 1/16 - 3/16	17⅞ - 18⅛	13⅝ - 13⅞
2 M.	18 5/16 - 18 7/16	8 15/16 - 9 1/16	6⅛ - 6⅜	18¼ - 18½	13⅝ - 13⅞
3 M.	18⅝ - 18⅞	9¼ - 9⅜	6⅜ - 6⅝	18⅜ - 18⅝	14½ - 14¾
6 M.	18 5/16 - 18 7/16	9¼ - 9⅜	6⅝ - 6⅞	18¼ - 18⅜	14⅞ - 15⅛
1 Y.	17⅜ - 17½	9⅝ - 9⅞	6⅝ - 6⅞	17⅞ - 17 15/16	15¼ - 15½

European Gold Markets

March 11, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	569.00	570.25	— 14.75
Zurich	583.00	560.50	— 33.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	588.41	580.60	— 25.11

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

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Within October 12: 18th E.B.U. Session (European Broadcasting Union).
Calendar of the October MIFED:
October 12-17 42nd Traditional MIFED
October 16-20 7th MIFED/East-West Film Market
October 20-24 9th MIFED/Indian Summer

Chicago Futures

March 11, 1980

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	4.28½	4.32	4.28½	4.29¼	—.00½
May	4.41	4.43	4.39	4.39¼	+.00¼
Jul	4.44	4.48	4.44	4.44¾	—.00¼
Sep	4.55	4.58	4.54	4.55¼	+.00¼
Dec	4.70½	4.73½	4.70½	4.71¼	+.01
Mar	4.84½	4.87	4.83½	4.83¾	—.00¾

Sales Mon. 29,192. Totl open interest Mon. 42,285, off 2,401 from Fri.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.62	2.62¾	2.60¼	2.60¾	—.00¾
May	2.72¾	2.72¾	2.70¾	2.71	—.00¾
Jul	2.84	2.84¾	2.83	2.83¼	—.00¾
Sep	2.93	2.94½	2.92½	2.93¾	+.00¾
Dec	3.03	3.04½	3.02¾	3.03¾	+.00¼
Mar	3.15¼	3.17¼	3.14¾	3.16¾	+.01¼

Sales Mon. 44,389. Total open interest Mon. 158,435, up 423 from Fri.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	6.24	6.24½	6.19	6.19	—.02
May	6.44	6.47	6.38½	6.38¾	—.04¾
Jul	6.68	6.71	6.62	6.62½	—.05
Aug	6.78½	6.81	6.72½	6.72½	—.04½
Sep	6.87	6.89	6.79½	6.80	—.07
Nov	7.02	7.04	6.94	6.94½	—.07¼
Jan	.19	7.21	7.11	7.11½	—.07¼
Mar	7.39	7.40	7.28	7.29¼	—.09¾

Sales Mon. 37294. Total open interest Mon. 102,797, off 604 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	169.40	169.70	168.60	168.90	— .70
May	176.50	176.90	175.60	175.80	— .80
Jul	183.20	183.40	182.20	182.50	— .60
Aug	186.20	186.60	185.50	185.70	— .50
Sep	189.30	189.50	188.20	188.20	— .80
Oct	192.20	193.00	191.30	191.30	— .90
Dec	196.00	196.70	194.30	194.40	—1.40
Jan	198.50	199.00	196.00	196.50	—2.00
Mar	203.00	203.50	202.00	202.00	— .80

Sales Mon. 10,327. Total open interest Mon. 51,663, up 249 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	22.20	22.28	22.16	22.20	— .02
May	22.70	22.83	22.60	22.61	— .11
Jul	23.28	23.38	23.15	23.16	— .10
Aug	23.57	23.67	23.45	23.47	— .13
Sep	23.90	23.95	23.80	23.80	— .08
Oct	24.15	24.22	24.00	24.00	— .15
Dec	24.55	24.60	24.35	24.38	— .19
Jan	24.80	24.85	24.55	24.55	— .20
Mar	25.25	25.25	24.90	24.93	— .17
May	25.60	25.60	25.35	25.35	— .10

Sales Mon. 10,311. Total open interest Mon. 58,475, off 1,113 from Fri.

OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	1.35½	1.35½	1.34¾	1.34¾	+.00¼
May	1.43¾	1.44¼	1.42½	1.42¾	—.00¾
Jul	1.53	1.53¾	1.52¼	1.52¼	—.01
Sep	1.61¼	1.61¼	1.60½	1.60½	—.00½
Dec	1.72	1.72	1.71½	1.71½	—.00¼

Sales Mon. 423. Total open interest Mon. 2,697, up 9 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	68.90	69.65	68.55	68.65	— .45
Jun	71.00	71.55	70.67	70.80	— .50
Aug	70.65	71.35	70.25	70.47	— .45
Oct	69.60	70.25	6F00	69.42	— .60
Dec	70.85	71.05	70.20	70.60	— .42
691; sa71.30	71.30	71.30	71.30		—.10
Feb	71.47	71.95	71.07	71.12	— .35

Est. sales 32,691; sales Mon. 24,675. Total open interest Mon. 58,721, off 1,504 from Fri.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

March 11, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Mar	215.00	205.00	203.00	210.00	218.00	222.00
May	238.50	211.00	221.50	224.00	224.25	225.00
Aug	242.00	225.00	235.60	235.75	243.00	243.50
Oct	251.00	N.A.	244.00	244.05	251.50	252.00
10,061 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Mar	1,375	1,365	1,372	1,374	1,372	1,377
May	1,418	1,402	1,407	1,409	1,412	1,413
Jly	1,440	1,422	1,422	1,423	1,432	1,433
Sep	1,460	1,443	1,443	1,445	1,450	1,452
Dec	1,494	1,485	1,483	1,489	1,485	1,487
Mar	1,508	1,508	1,510	1,515	1,510	1,515
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,530	1,550	1,530	1,550
1,338 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Mar	1,630	1,614	1,612	1,614	1,634	1,635
May	1,671	1,648	1,643	1,645	1,671	1,672
Jly	1,707	1,670	1,670	1,672	1,704	1,705
Sep	1,740	1,707	1,705	1,708	1,741	1,742
Nov	1,740	1,705	1,703	1,705	1,735	1,737
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,698	1,704	1,700	1,710
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,678	1,680	1,680	1,695
4,376 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

March 11, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	1,038.00	1,040.00	1,041.00	1,043.00
3 months	1,050.00	1,051.00	1,061.00	1,062.00
Cathodes: spot	1,003.00	1,005.00	990.00	992.00
3 months	1,022.00	1,027.00	1,020.00	1,021.00
Tin: spot	7,890.00	7,900.00	7,980.00	8,000.00
3 months	7,890.00	7,900.00	8,050.00	8,060.00
Lead: spot	483.00	485.00	495.00	500.00
3 months	463.00	464.00	453.00	455.00
Zinc: spot	337.00	338.00	318.00	320.00
3 months	345.50	346.00	322.00	328.00
Silver: spot	1,325.00	1,335.00	1,310.00	1,320.00
3 months	1,360.00	1,370.00	1,355.00	1,360.00
Aluminium: spot	805.00	810.00	772.00	775.00
3 months	815.00	817.00	792.00	795.00
Nickel: spot	3,000.00	3,020.00	3,015.00	3,025.00
3 months	3,120.00	3,130.00	3,115.00	3,125.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

March 11, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
May	2,155	1,950	2,079	2,080	— 131
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,090	2,130	— 130
Aug	2,220	2,000	2,130	2,135	— 150
Oct	2,240	2,160	2,161	—	— 161
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,160	—	—
Dec	2,310	2,250	2,250	2,280	— 150
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	2,290	—	— 140
May	N.T.	N.T.	2,320	—	— 140
2,100 lots.					
COCOA					
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,262	1,304	— 14
May	1,310	1,290	1,298	1,305	+ 8
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,310	—	+ 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,348	1,355	+ 8
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,360	1,365	+ 4
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,367	1,373	+ 2
11 lots					

Golf Course, Tennis Courts, Health Spa, Marina, Elegant Club. Apartments from $140,000 to $600,000.

Turnberry Isle Yacht and Racquet Club



P.O. Box 630578, Miami, Florida 33163 U.S.A. (305) 935-0300.

... For complete details refer to the prospectus ...

U.S. Commodity Prices

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	81.10	82.10	81.00	81.10	— .30
Apr	80.60	81.40	80.35	80.50	— .05
May	81.17	81.90	81.00	81.12	.
Aug	80.90	81.85	80.65	81.02	+ .30
Sep	80.50	81.00	80.25	80.50	.
Oct	79.75	80.20	79.35	79.50	— .25
Nov	80.25	80.90	80.25	80.32	— .08

Est. sales 3,758; sales Mon. 4,967. Total open interest Mon. 14,976, off 54 from Fri.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	36.50	36.70	35.80	36.02	— .45
Jun	40.40	40.80	40.25	40.62	+ .70
Jul	41.80	42.25	41.40	41.47	— .43
Aug	41.10	41.65	40.95	41.00	— .18
Oct	40.55	41.15	40.50	40.60	— .20
Dec	43.80	44.05	43.40	43.47	— .20
Feb	46.47	46.47	46.12	46.25	— .45
Apr	45.50	45.50	45.40	45.40	— .15
Jun				46.40	+ .15

Est. sales 6,984; sales Mon. 7,546. Total open interest Mon. 27,196, off 662 from Fri.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	39.70	40.25	39.62	40.00	+ .45
May	41.00	41.80	41.00	41.55	+ .33
Jul	42.50	43.35	42.50	43.15	+ .45
Aug	41.50	42.35	41.50	41.95	+ .25
Feb	52.05	52.35	51.65	51.92	.
Mar	52.40	52.60	51.85	52.35	—1.30
May				53.35	—1.45

Est. sales 9,970; sales Mon. 9,398. Total open interest Mon. 25,666, off 1,212 from Fri.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	40.90	41.00	40.70	40.70	— .40
Jun	44.25	44.25	44.00	44.20	— .10
Jul	44.05	44.05	44.05	44.05	— .25
Aug				44.02	— .03
Oct				44.00	

Est. sales 25; sales Mon. 7. Total open interest Mon. 919, up 1 from Fri.

SHELL EGGS old contracts 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar				52.75	.
Apr	48.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	.
May				49.00	
new contracts					
May				49.00	.
Jun				53.50	— .35
Jul				54.85	.
Sep	59.50	59.50	59.50	59.50	— .50
Oct				56.00	.
Nov				58.50	.
Dec				60.75	.
Jan				58.20	.

Est. sales 2; sales Mon. 11. Total open interest Mon. 118, off 9 from Fri.

LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	213.00	213.00	209.00	211.30	—2.30
May	208.50	209.00	205.50	206.60	—3.20
Jul	210.50	211.00	207.70	208.30	—3.48
Sep	213.30	214.00	210.60	210.80	—4.20
Nov	212.10	213.00	209.60	209.60	—5.00
Jan	200.10	200.10	196.60	196.60	—4.50
Mar	202.50	204.00	201.10	201.10	—4.50
May	206.50	206.50	205.10	205.50	—4.60

Est. sales 4,218; sales Mon. 3,887. Total open interest Mon. 10,954, up 232 from Fri.

PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	184.00	184.00	182.00	182.00	—1.00
May	187.00	187.30	185.00	186.50	—1.10
Jul	190.60	191.00	189.00	190.00	—1.80
Sep	193.50	193.70	192.00	192.20	—2.00
Nov	192.60	192.60	191.00	191.00	—2.20
Jan	196.00	196.00	194.50	194.50	—2.00
Mar	200.00	200.00	199.00	199.00	—1.00
May				199.00	—1.00

Sales Mon. 666. Total open interest Mon. 3,159, up 75 from Fri.

U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	84.88	84.88	84.59	84.60	—.06
Jun	85.78	85.79	85.39	85.47	—.17
Sep	86.65	86.71	86.26	86.35	—.21
Dec	87.42	87.44	87.02	87.07	—.25
Mar	87.88	87.88	87.48	87.55	—.27
Jun	88.26	88.36	87.95	88.00	—.23
Sep	88.26	88.44	88.10	88.20	—.17
Dec	88.40	88.54	88.10	88.35	—.15

Est. sales 13,108; sales Mon. 11,497. Total open interest Mon. 23,938, off 319 from Fri.

GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	69-15	70-00	69-06	69-16	+16
Jun	69-12	70-02	68-27	69-14	+13
Sep	69-28	70-18	69-14	70-00	+17
Dec	70-20	71-10	70-03	70-21	+16
Mar	71-08	71-28	70-25	71-07	+14
Jun	71-27	72-15	71-12	72-02	+19
Sep	72-04	72-16	71-30	72-18	+20
Dec	72-11	72-18	72-00	72-14	+19
Mar	72-15	72-22	72-01	72-20	+19
Jun	72-12	72-25	72-12	72-25	+20
Sep				72-27	+17

Sales Mon. 6,880. Total open interest Mon. 49,560, off 156 from Fri.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	82.10	82.10	82.10	82.10	— .85
Jun	82.40	82.54	82.33	82.40	
Sep	83.45	83.55	83.25	83.40	.
Dec	84.50	84.50	84.35	84.35	+ .05
Mar				84.20	— .06

Sales Mon. 53. Total open interest Mon. 378, up 11 from Fri.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	68-05	69-04	68-00	69-02	+22
Jun	69-20	70-18	69-00	70-01	+23
Sep	70-14	71-18	69-31	71-01	+23
Dec	71-10	72-15	70-30	71-30	+22
Mar	72-04	73-02	71-24	72-23	+22
Jun	72-30	73-18	72-16	73-10	+22
Sep	73-08	73-26	72-28	73-20	+20
Dec	73-13	74-12	73-04	73-30	+17
Mar	73-21	74-07	73-12	74-05	+17
Jun	73-21	74-12	73-21	74-10	+17
Sep	73-20	74-15	73-20	74-14	+17

Sales Mon. 11,853. Total open interest Mon. 59,522, off 37 from Fri.

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2.2235	2.2315	2.2230	2.2260	+ 75
Jun	2.2285	2.2345	2.2250	2.2280	+ 65
Sep	2.2280	2.2350	2.2225	2.2265	+35
Dec	2.2050	2.2290	2.2245	2.2265	+ 25

Est. sales 3,482; sales Mon. 4,594. Total open interest Mon. 14,329, off 1,262 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.8596	.8600	.8570	.8575	
Jun	.86.55-.86785.8642			.8658	+13
Sep	.8707	.8730	.8700	.8712	+16
Dec	.8748	.8746	.8710	.8735	+10
Mar	.8735	.8755	.8730	.8730	+01
Jun				.8850	

Est. sales 4,156; sales Mon. 6,657. Total open interest Mon. 13,494, off 2,174 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.6

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.5548	.5548	.5513	.5519	— 12
Jun	.5670	.5673	.5641	.5646	— 14
Sep	.5766	.5767	.5738	.5743	— 17
Dec	.5850	.5850	.5815	.5815	— 25

Est. sales 2,369; sales Mon. 1,888. Total open interest Mon. 10,488, off 13 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.

Jun .24585

Est. sales 0; sales Mon. 0. Total open interest Mon. 20, unchanged from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.004060	.004064	.004043	.004043	—04
Jun	.004108	.004114	.004020	.004084	—12
Sep	.004140	.004149	.004125	.004125	—05
Dec	.004175	.004175	.004175	.004175	+25

Est. sales 1,289; sales Mon. 1,567. Total open interest Mon. 4,328, off 251 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	.5800	.5808	.5759	.5782	+09
Jun	.5971	.5978	.5936	.5950	+04
Sep	.6123	.6125	.6088	.6105	
Dec	.6276	.6276	.6246	.6255	—01
Mar	.6414	.6420	.6395	.6400	—10

Est. sales 2,718; sales Mon. 2,597. Total open interest Mon. 9,527, off 138 from Fri. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

March 11, 1980

MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Apr	4.59	4.65	4.51	4.64	—0.14
May	5.80	5.99	5.73	5.83	—0.02
Nov	7.25	7.35	7.20	7.35	+0.10

Est. sales 710; sales Mon. 1,523. Total open interest Mon. 4,308 off 199 from Fri.

COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	184.50	186.50	183.50	186.37	— 1.80
May	190.88	191.50	189.05	190.65	— 1.55
Jul	197.00	197.50	195.50	196.86	— 2.13
Sep	201.50	202.00	200.05	201.36	— 1.89
Dec	196.00	196.25	194.00	194.27	— 2.86
Mar	187.00	188.00	184.45	185.41	— 2.79
May	187.80	187.80	184.00	184.25	— 3.70
Jul				182.80	— 3.70

Est. sales 6,345; sales Mon. 7,360. Total open interest Mon. 12,429 off 1,660 from Fri.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	136.00	136.00	135.50	135.00	+2.25
May	135.00	138.00	134.85	136.50	+1.65
Jul	135.50	138.25	135.50	136.70	+1.30
Sep	137.25	139.40	137.10	138.00	+1.25
Dec	z3,105	3,105	3,090	3,085	+38.00
Mar	z3,160	3,160	3,145	3,130	+25.00

Est. sales 868; sales Mon. 1,613. Total open interest Mon. 7,943 off 74 from Fri. z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric ton.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	18.80	21.95	18.80	21.89	+ 1.06
Jul	23.57	23.57	23.57	23.57	— 1.00
Sep	24.60	24.60	24.60	24.60	— 1.00
Oct	25.09	25.09	25.09	25.09	— 1.00
Jan	25.55	25.55	25.55	25.55	— 1.00
Mar	26.87	26.08	26.08	26.08	— 1.00
May	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	— 1.00
Jul	26.15	26.15	26.15	26.15	— 1.00

Est. sales 13,385; sales Mon. 20,115. Total open interest Mon. 88,546 up 626 from Fri.

Tokyo Exchange

March 11, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	185	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	736
Asahi Glass	346	Mitsubi Chem.	190
Canon	598	Mitsubi Corp.	N.A.
Dai Nip. Print	490	Mitsubi Elec	185
Fuji Bank	414	Mitsui Co.	346
Fuji Photo	457	Mitsukoshi	398
Hitachi	241	Nippon Elec.	371
Honda Motor	555	Nippon Steel	122
C. Itoh	460	Sharp	567
I.H.I.	143	Sony Corp	1,570
Japan Air L.	2,530	Sumitomo Bank	413
Kansai El. Pwr.	821	Sumitomo Chem.	134
Kao Soap	370	Sumitomo Metal	132
Kawasaki Steel	125	Taisho Marine	255
Kirin Brewery	387	Takeda	475
Komatsu	346	Teijin	142
Kubota	357	Tokyo Marine	573
Matsu El. Ind.	655	Toray	210
Matsu E. Wks	511	Toyota	780

New Index: 458.61; Previous: 449.81
Nikkei-DJ Index: 6,535.67; Previous: 6,507.16

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

March 11, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Texaco Inc	721,700	37¾	+ ½
Mobil s	711,800	79¼	+3
Gulf Oil	687,600	48½	+2½
Citicorp	655,100	19¼	+ ¾
AmerT&T	535,400	47½	+1
GulfWstn	504,500	18⅝	+ ⅛
IBM s	502,300	62¼	+ ⅜
GenTel&El	444,000	24½	+ ⅛
Exxon	395,000	61⅝	+ ½
MGIC Inv	343n600	19⅝	+ ⅛
Pittston Co	335,600	24	— ½
East Kodak	332,900	44⅛	— ⅛
Asarco Inc	299,800	42¾	—1⅛
CocaCola	299,800	29¾W	+ ⅜
Tenneco	298,000	37⅛	+ ⅜

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	41.35	48.99
Advanced	1,074	428
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	11.72
Declined	490	1,185
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	27.85
Unchanged	339	303
Total Issues	1,903	1,916
New highs	4	1
New lows	162	318

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	822.01	831.91	817.58	826.28+	7.34
20 Trn	272.11	275.18	268.60	271.33+	0.20
15 Util	103.79	105.18	102.98	104.57+W	0.44
65 Stk	300.39	304.00	297.96	301.32+	1.69

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	61.33	61.03	61.33	+0.74
Industrials	71.01	70.45	71.01	+0.79
Transp.	54.12	53.75	53.90	+0.12
Utilities	33.91	33.74	33.91	+0.52
Finance	55.68	55.24	55.68	+0.98

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Shares	Buy	Sales	*Short
March 10	169,740	416,884	914
March 7	181,169	397,481	947
March 6	173,269	370,380	826
March 5	163,846	335,935	1,059
March 4	149,310	342,537	831

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
DomePetr gs	221,700	60⅛	+4⅞
HouOilM	188,800	24⅞	+ ¾
GulfCan g	170,900	146¾	+8¾
BowValley g	155,600	44⅝	+3⅛
SundanceO	142,000	72½	+5
RangerOil s	134,700	24¾	+1¼
AtlasCM	119,900	6	+ ⅛
Goldfield Cp	110,500	2⅞	
Weathrfrd n	95,600	24½	
McCall Oil	88,400	11¼	+ ⅜

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	5.23	6.91
Advanced	336	117
Volume Up (millions)	N.A.	2.71
Declined	250	568
Volume Down (millions)	N.A.	5.99
Unchanged	248	179
Total Issues	834	864
New highs	N.A.	0
New lows	N.A.	75

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
—	—	271.93	+6.58

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	92.25	95.65	92.25	95.40	+2.65
May	94.00	96.20	94.00	96.10	+.15
Jul	96.00	96.00	96.00	98.25	+1.98
Sep	98.00	100.35	98.00	100.35	+2.05
Nov	101.00	102.50	101.00	102.50	+2.05
Jan	103.00	105.10	103.00	105.00	+2.50
Mar	103.60	105.75	103.60	105.60	+2.60
May	105.30	106.60	104.75	106.50	+3.00
Jul				107.00	+3.00

Est. sales 1,200; sales Mon. 1,665. Total open interest Mon. 6,395 off 96 from Fri.

COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	80.37	80.80	78.50	80.34	—0.03
Jul	80.50	80.80	78.30	80.20	—0.10
Oct	78.65	79.00	77.50	77.82	—0.68
Dec	76.60	76.85	75.30	75.65	—0.44
Mar	76.75	77.00	75.60	76.10	—0.30
May	77.00	77.00	76.60	76.60	—0.31
Jul	77.30	77.30	77.00	77.00	—0.25

Est. sales 17,550; sales Mon. 13,563. Total open interest Mon. 52,809 off 2,278 from Fri.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	96.50	101.20	96.50	101.20	+ 5.20
Apr	99.50	102.00	99.50	102.00	+ 2.50
May	99.50	103.50	99.50	103.50	+ 2.20
Jul	102.50	106.50	102.50	106.30	+ 2.00
Sep	104.80	109.00	104.80	108.60	+ 1.70
Dec	107.00	111.30	107.00	111.30	+ 1.00
Jan	107.50	111.80	107.50	111.80	+ 0.30
Mar	110.00	114.50	109.50	112.80	— 1.00
May	110.00	115.00	110.50	113.70	— 1.60
Jul	111.60	116.50	111.60	114.50	— 2.30
Sep	112.70	116.80	112.70	115.30	— 3.00
Dec	115.30	120.80	115.30	116.50	— 3.80

Est. sales 12,000; sales Mon. 13,000. Total open interest Mon. 54,694 off 1,079 from Fri.

SILVER 50,000 troy oz.; cets per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	2800.0	3050.0	2800.0	2910.0	— 65.0
May				3305.0	—100.0
Jul				3375.0	—100.0
Sep				3447.0	—100.0
Dec				3527.0	—100.0
Jan				3554.0	—100.0
Mar	3608.0	3608.0	3608.0	3608.0	—100.0
May				3662.0	—100.0
Jul				3716.0	—100.0
Sep				3770.0	—100.0
Dec				3840.0	—100.0

Est. sales 3,080; sales Mon. 3,900. Total open interest Mon. 62,472 up 193 from Fri.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	850.80	865.00	830.00	873.60	+15.60
Apr	880.10	888.50	880.10	880.10	+40.00
Jul	911.50	911.50	911.50	911.50	+40.00
Oct	953.50	953.50	953.50	95.35	+40.00
Jan	9885.0	9885.0	9885.0	9885.0	+40.00
Apr	1029.5	1029.5	1029.5	1029.5	+40.00

Est. sales 1,136; sales Mon. 655. Total open interest Mon. 8,253 off 159 from Fri.

GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Mar	548.85	570.00	552.00	566.50	+ .85
Apr	560.00	579.50	557.00	570.50	+ .30
May					
Jun	577.00	593.50	575.00	588.30	— 0.08
Aug	601.50	615.00	594.00	609.50	— 0.15
Oct	625.00	636.00	614.00	630.70	— 0.38
Dec	655.00	657.00	637.00	651.90	— 0.61
Feb	672.00	675.00	656.00	673.10	— 0.84
Apr	695.50	698.00	682.00	694.30	— 1.07
Jun	719.00	724.50	699.00	715.50	— 1.38
Aug	744.00	737.50	735.00	736.70	— 1.68
Oct	769.00	765.00	753.00	757.90	— 2.06
Dec	794.00	779.10	774.00	779.10	— 2.44

Est. sales 26,000; sales Mon. 29,093. Total open interest Mon. 162,584 off 1,366 from Fri.

Cash Prices

March 11, 1980

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.90	1.32
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 48' New York yd.	66-67	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	280.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	106-107	132-133
Lead Spot, lb	50	0.44
Copper elect., lb	111¼	98⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	9.0845	7.3670
Zinc. E. St L. Basis, lb	0.39½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	29.50	7.189
Gold N.Y., oz	578.25	239.35

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

March 11, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,310.40 f	1,320.50 f
Reuters	1,738.00	1,745.60
Dow Jones Spot	N.A.	N.A.
D.J. Futures	N.A.	N.A.

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—3

LeviStrauss s Milton Roy Wyly

NEW LOWS—165

Airbn Frt	FstWisc Cp	NIMo 7.72pf
AlaP 9.44pf	FlexiV 1.61pf	NoNG 8.48pf
AmAir 2.18pf	FreeptMn wi	NSPw 8.80pf
AmBrd 2.75pf	GapStores	OhEd 3.90pf
ADT	GnTIEl pf2.48	OhPw 7.6pfB
AmerStores	GTFI pfB	OhPw 14pfA
AmWatr pfA	GaPw 2.52pf	Papercrft
ApPw 2.35pf	GaPw 2.75pf	PaylsDg
Arcata 2pf	Gdrich pfA	PaPL 11pf
Armour pf	Grainger W	PaPL 8.00pf
ArmstngCrk	Grumman pf	PaPL 8.70pf
BankofVa	Harris Bnkp	PetrieSt
BarnesGp s	Heublein	PhEl 4.40pf
Benefi 5pf	HexcelCorp n	PhilaEl 7pf
Borman	Hillenbrnd	PhEl 9.50pf
BristMy pf	Habart Cp	PhEl 7.75pf
BklynUGs pf	HseF 2.50pf	PSvCol 8.4pf
Celan pfA	Humana 2.50pf	PSInd 9.44pf
Champ Int	Huyck Cp	PSEG 5.05pf
Chain 1.20pf	IllPw 8.24pf	PSEG 7.80pf
Chelsea Ind	IndMch 12pf	RCA 2.12cvpf
ChesebgP	Interco pf	RTE Corp
ChiPneuT	JhnMnv 5.40pf	RltyRef Tr
ChurChick	Jon Logan	Revlon
CinG 4pf	KaisC 1.37pf	Reynldind s
CinG 4.75pf	KCPL 4.50pf	Robins AH
CocaBtg NY	KerrGls 1.70pf	StJos LtPw
Colon Penn	KeystCons	Scott Fetzer
ColGas pfB	Kidde prB	Scovil 2.50pf
CwE 1.90pf	Kings DStr	Seafirst
CwE 2.37pf	Kollmor s	Shellr 1.35pf
CwE 2.87pf	Kroehler	Smucker J
Comsat	Kuhlman	SoRy 2.60pf
ConnNG	Laclede Gas	Square D
Con Frght	LeeEnt	Sunbeam
ContGp 4.50pf	Litton pfB	Sybron Corp
ContIllCp	LowesCos n	Sybron pf
CorroonB	MacDonal	Tennc 7.40pr
Craig Corp	MasMut Inv	TexEsT pfB
DetE 2.75pf	May DStr	TexETrn pf
DialCorp	MayerOsc	ToroCo
DillonCos s	Mercant Str	TransO Fin
duPont s	MercTex s	TwinDisc
duPnt 3.50pf	MetEd pfH	UnEl 2.13pf
DuqLt 2.31pr	MidCont Tel	UnTch 2.55pf
DuqLt 7.20pf	MillerW	USLIFE 3.33pf
Eckerd Jk	ModMerch	Veeco s
ElginNatl	MorseShoe	VaEtP 5pf
Equifax Inc	NaplesFedr	WaltJ 1.60pf
Esmk 2.31pf	NevP 1.95pf	Wash GasLt
EstGs 2pf	NewEng TT	WasNat pf
EvanPd 1.40pf	NYS 8.80pf	WPenPw pf
EvanP 2.10pf	NIM 3.60pf	WhipPlt 6pf
Far WestFn	NIM 5.25pf	WoodsPt wi
Federal Co	NIM 10.60pf	ZeroCo s

Russia Eyes Market For Contact Lenses

MOSCOW, March 11 (AP) — The Ministry of Medical Industry has perfected the manufacture of contact lenses, a trade union newspaper reported today. It said both soft and rigid lenses, made in the Ukraine with West German equipment, will be available first to "people whose professions do not allow them to wear glasses and those who can't wear glasses because of poor health."

The lenses, which have been available for decades in the West, were not produced in the Soviet Union earlier due to "difficulties in their manufacture because it was necessary to grind each tiny lens," the newspaper said.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 1

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 9)

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
34¼	26	PPG 2	7.8	4	103	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	+ ⅜
30⅜	12⅝	PSA		4	26	28	27	27½	+ ½
12⅞	9¼	PacAS 1.28	13.		14	9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
24¼	20	PacGE 2.68	13.	6	x535	20¾	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	17⅜	PacLtg 2.24	12.	5	85	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
57	42⅛	PacLm 2.40	5.4	11	50	44⅝	44	44½	+ ¼
20	14½	PNwTel 1.64	11.	6	27	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	+ ½
22⅛	16⅝	PacPw 2.04	12.	7	212	17⅝	17	17½	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅜	PacScie .50	3.3	7	x31	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15¼	11⅝	PacTT 1.40	12.	6	71	11⅜	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
66	50	PacTT pf 6	12.		z80	50	50	50	
25⅛	14⅜	PacTin 1	4.4	10	11	23¼	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
16⅜	7⅝	PaineW .44	3.8	3	101	12	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
19⅜	12¼	PaW pf1.20	9.5		13	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
19⅝	14⅛	PalmBc 1.29	8.3	4	36	14½	14¼	14½	+ ¼
4⅝	2⅞	Pamida			10	3	3	3	
8	4¾	PanAm		5	819	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
72	45⅝	PanEP 3.48	5.4	8	372	64⅝	64⅛	64⅝	+ ⅜
24¾	16⅛	Papcft 1.25b	7.3	6	49	17⅛	d16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
25⅝	12⅜	Pargas 1.16	6.2	6	37	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝	— ¼
49¼	19¼	ParkDrl .24	.6	15	838	40⅝	38⅝	40	+1¼
32¾	24⅛	ParHan 1.20	4.4	7	48	27½	27¼	27½	
19	14⅝	ParkPn s.36	2.1	8	92	17⅛	17⅛	17¼	
25½	10⅞	PatPtl			467	19	17¾	18	
26	15⅝	Paylsnw .60	3.9	6	30	15½	d15⅛	15½	
29⅝	18⅞	Peabdy .32b	1.3	9	195	26⅛	24	25½	+1⅜
19½	6⅛	Pengo		49	83	14½	13⅝	13⅞	— ½
26⅛	16	PenCen		8	205	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	9⅝	PenCn prA			1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	PenCn prB			28	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
50½	42⅝	PenCn pr			129	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3	PenDix		4	47	3	3	3	
12¼	7⅛	PennCo n.16	1.8	5	448	9⅛	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
33⅜	20⅛	Penney 1.76	8.2	6	1620	21¾	20⅞	21⅜	+ ⅜
21	15⅛	PaPL 2.12	13.	5	207	17¼	16⅝	16¾	+ ⅛
47	32½	PaPL pf4.50	14.		z100	34	33	33	+ ½
92	61¾	PaPL pf8.60	14.		z40	62½	62½	62½	
105	82½	PaPL pf9.24	11.		z100	82½	82½	82½	
108	79¾	PaPL pf 11	14.		z110	80	d79½	79½	—1½
81	61¼	PaPL pf 8	13.		z230	61½	d60½	60½	— ¾
86½	61⅝	PaPL pf8.70	14.		z100	60½	d60½	60½	—1½
35⅞	30	Penwlt 2.20	7.3	6	32	30⅛	30	30	— ⅛
22	18½	Penw pf1.60	8.4		15	19	18½	19	+ ½
54¾	34¼	Pennzoi s 2	4.5	10	849	44⅝	42⅝	44	+2¼
16	9⅛	PeopDr .28	2.2	7	22	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
54	31⅜	PeopEn 3	6.4	9	112	48⅛	46⅝	46⅝	—1⅜
28½	20	PepsiCo 1.14	5.4	7	780	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅜
47¼	26¼	PerkinE .72	1.8	13	595	40½	39⅝	40⅛	— ⅜
38	26¼	Petrie 1.40	5.5	7	1156	26	d25½	25½	— ⅜
40⅝	22⅜	Petroln s.64	1.9	13	157	33¾	33	33⅜	+1⅛
37¼	21⅛	PetRs 3.03e	10.		79	30¼	28⅞	30	+1¼
34⅛	20⅛	PetRs pf1.75	6.5		20	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
41⅛	29	Pfizer 1.44	4.2	11	966	34¾	34⅛	34½	+ ⅜
17	12⅛	PhilaEl 1.80	14.	7	971	12⅝	12⅛	12½	
43	32½	PhilE pf4.40	15.		z400	31½	d29	29	—3½
78⅛	56	PhilE pf 7	13.		z10	55½	d55½	55½	— ½
79⅝	54½	PhilE pf7.85	14.		z20	54½	54½	54½	
96½	71	PhilE pf9.50	14.		z10	70	d70	70	—1
75½	53	PhilE pf7.75	15.		z140	52½	d52	52	—1¼
42⅛	23	PhilSub 1.10	3.1	11	97	35⅛	34⅛	35	+1
38⅛	29⅝	PhilMr s1.60	5.3	7	2739	30⅝	30	30⅛	+ ⅜
6½	4⅛	PhilInd .32	6.6	4	78	5	4⅞	4⅞	
10⅛	8⅛	PhilInd pf 1	10.		6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
61⅛	33¼	PhilPet 1.80	3.5	9	1774	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	+ ½
17⅛	10	PhilVH .40	4.5	5	18	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
20	9⅝	PiedAvt .24	1.7	4	75	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞	— ⅛
22	16⅛	PieNG 1.56a	9.0	6	7	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	
41¼	29	Pllsbry 1.72	5.8	6	90	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	+ ⅜
49⅝	23⅝	Pioner s1.40	3.5	11	167	39⅜	38⅛	39½	+1⅛
37¼	23⅛	PitnyB 1.40	4.4	8	256	32½	32	32⅛	— ¼
37⅝	24⅝	PitnB pf2.12	6.5		6	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
30⅝	19¼	Pittstn 1.20	5.0	17	3356	24⅝	23⅝	24	— ½
8½	5	PlanRsc		10	94	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	14	Plantrn .16	1.0	11	83	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ¼
24½	12	Playboy .12	.9	13	59	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ½
33½	28⅝	Plessey 1.32e	4.4	10	41	30¼	30	30¼	—
43½	17	Pneumo 1	3.0	10	37	33½	33¼	33¼	
27	13¾	PogoPd .44	2.0	13	741	21⅝	20⅝	21½	+ ⅜
42½	19¾	Polaroid 1	5.0	18	765	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
23	10	Pndrosa .40	3.4	4	x91	11⅜	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
20⅛	16⅛	PopTal s		4	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
21¼	14¼	Portec .80b	5.0	7	41	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
18⅝	12⅛	PortGE 1.70	13.	13	288	13½	13	13½	+ ⅛
25	17½	PorG pf2.60	14.		2	18½	18½	18½	
39	30	Potltch 1.32	3.7	8	67	35⅝	34⅛	35¼	+1⅛
14⅜	10⅛	PotmEl 1.40	13.	6	426	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	29	PotEl pf2.44	8.4		4	29	29	29	
49	31⅛	PotEl pf4.50	14.		z50	31½	31½	31½	— ⅜
27⅞	22⅛	Premier s.54	2.4	9	21	23	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅛
16	6¾	Presley s.36i	4.2	3	38	8⅝	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
33⅛	14⅛	PrimeC s		20	496	29⅝	27⅝	29¼	+1⅝
15½	8⅛	PrimMt s		12	20	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
82	65⅝	ProctG 3.40	5.1	9	535	66½	65⅞	66⅛	
22⅛	10⅞	PrdRsh s.42	2.3	13	45	18½	17½	18½	+1
33⅛	21½	Proler 1.40	5.3	4	40	26½	26	26½	
17¼	11⅛	PSvCol 1.60	13.	9	628	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	
23	16	PSCol pf2.10	13.		5	16½	d15⅝	16½	+ ⅛
27	17⅜	PSInd 2.32	13.	5	1019	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
12⅝	9½	PSIn pf 1.04	11.		z90	9½	9½	9½	
13	8	PSIn pf 1.08	12.		z200	9	9	9	
105	78½	PSIn pf 9.44	12.		z10	77	d77	77	—1½
20¼	13⅜	PSvNH 2.12	15.	6	159	14⅛	13⅝	14¼	+ ⅜
26⅛	19	PSNH pf2.75	14.		z20	19	19	19	
27½	19	PSNH pf2.81	15.		2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
21½	15⅛	PSvNM 1.92	12.	5	216	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
22¼	15½	PSvEG 2.30	13.	6	278	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
14⅛	11	PSEG pf1.40	13.		17	11½	11	11½	+ ½
45⅝	30½	PSEG pf4.08	13.		z20	31	31	31	+ ½
56½	38⅛	PSEG pf5.05	14.		z560	37⅛	d36	36	—2⅜
24	14⅝	PSEG pf2.17	14.		4	16	16	16	
115	95⅛	PSE pf12.25	13.		z3670	96½	95⅛	96½	+ ⅛
86	58	PSEG pf7.80	14.		z20	57½	d57½	57½	— ½
11⅛	6	Publick		8	150	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3	Pueblo		4	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
17½	12	PgSPL 1.64	13.	8	114	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
43½	25	Pullmn .80	4.9	6	175	26½	25⅞	26¼	+ ⅜
18½	14⅛	Purex 1.28	8.8	6	52	14⅝	14¼	14½	+ ⅛
9⅝	5⅛	PurlnFa		4	162	6	5⅞	5⅞	
35¼	24½	Purolt r 1.36	5.4	6	12	25	24⅝	25	+ ¼
32⅞	22	QuakO 1.40	5.4	6	608	26⅛	25⅝	26	—1
18⅛	13½	QuakSO s.80	5.4	9	139	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	
33	20½	Quanex 1.12	4.8	7	29	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
10⅛	6	Questor .20	3.3	7	290	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
		— R—R—R —							
14⅛	9	RBInd .28	2.7	10	11	10½	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	21⅛	RCA 1.80	8.0	6	x949	23	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
41½	33½	RCA pf 3.50	10.		z180	34⅝	33½	34½	
62⅜	48	RCA pf 4	8.2		22	49	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
21⅞	18⅛	RCA pf 2.12	11.		253	18⅝	d18⅛	18½	— ⅛
31⅜	26	RCA pf 3.65	13.		465	27½	27	27⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	RLC s .52	5.3	4	146	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅛	7⅛	RTE .65	8.5	8	29	7⅝	d 7⅛	7⅝	
13⅝	10	RalsPur .64	6.0	9	2056	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
14⅛	7	Ramad .12e	1.6	13	355	7½	7⅛	7⅝	+ ⅛
23	12⅝	Ranco .84	5.4	7	400	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
24⅛	13⅞	RapAm .20b	4.4	4	12	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
83	49⅛	RapA pfB 3	4.6		1	65	65	65	—4½
20½	17	RapA pfC 3	17.		29	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
37	18½	Raybt 1.60b	8.6	8	8	18⅝	18½	18½	
21⅜	12⅛	Raymdint 1	6.3	6	42	16⅛	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
84	42⅛	Raythn 2	2.7	12	758	74⅞	74⅛	74⅞	+ ⅜
43⅛	26⅛	ReadBat s.80	2.3	11	x378	35	34⅛	34⅞	— ⅛
15⅛	9	RltRef 1.49e	17.	6	39	9⅛	d 8½	8⅝	— ¼
11	7⅛	RecgnEq n		22	77	7½	7⅛	7⅝	
11	4⅛	Redmn .20	2.5	6	95	8	7⅝	8	+ ¼
12⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	6.0	7	7	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
33⅛	24⅛	ReevsB 2	7.5	4	30	26½	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
16½	11⅛	ReihCh .74	6.2	9	36	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
73	36¼	RelGp 2	3.3	3	161	60⅝	58½	60	+1½
108	57	RelG pf 2.20	2.4		1	91½	91½	91½	+2½
26	19⅝	RelG pf 2.60	13.		119	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
9⅝	5⅝	RepAir .20	2.9	10	574	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅜
30	16⅝	RepCp .60b	2.9	3	44	20⅝	20	20½	+ ½
25⅛	13⅛	RepFnS s 1	6.1	5	27	16⅝	16¼	16½	
2⅞	1½	RepMtg			29	2⅛	2	2	
31	21⅛	RepStl 2a	9.0	3	102	22¼	21⅞	22¼	+ ½
30	21¼	RepTex 1.16	4.9	6	234	24¼	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
32⅛	20½	RevcoD .80	3.5	8	130	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+1⅛
19¼	11½	Revere		3	51	13⅝	13½	13½	
54⅞	36¼	Revlon 1.56	4.3	8	1149	37⅛	d36	36⅝	— ⅜
22½	12	Rexham .60	4.8	7	26	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
19⅝	15⅛	Rexnrd 1.04	5.7	7	32	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ¼
36⅝	29⅝	Reynln s2.10	7.0	6	1419	30⅛	d29½	29⅝	— ⅛
50¾	40	Reyln pf4.10	10.		15	40⅝	40	40¼	+ ¼
40⅛	28⅛	RayMt 2.20	6.2	4	184	35⅛	35	35⅛	+ ¼
35	15⅛	RichCo 1.30	7.9	6	15	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝	+ ⅜
27	19½	RchMer 1.20	6.1	6	159	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
20½	15¼	RiegelT 1.60	8.8	4	2	18½	18	18½	+ ⅜
50	25⅝	RioGrnd 1	2.5	5	49	40½	39½	39½	
30⅛	13⅜	RioGr pf .80	3.7		75	22⅛	21⅛	21⅝	+ ½
27⅞	19⅛	RiteAid .65	2.9	8	219	22¼	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
22¼	16⅛	Robshw 1.40	8.4	6	163	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
36½	27⅜	Robtsn 2.20	6.9	5	25	32	31⅛	32	+1
12	8⅛	Robins .40	4.8	5	48	8⅛	d 8⅛	8¼	
17⅞	11⅞	RochG 1.48b	12.	6	77	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	+ ½
20⅞	16	RochTl 1.68	10.	6	82	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
19½	12⅝	Rockowr 5c		5	12	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
63⅜	36¼	Rockwl 2.60	4.9	7	651	53⅛	52⅛	53¼	
55⅜	32½	RkInt pf1.35	2.8		1	48	48	48	+1
48½	33⅜	RohmH 2	5.6	5	35	35⅝	35½	35⅝	+ ½
20	11⅛	Rohrlnd		5	187	14⅛	13⅝	14½	+ ⅜
31¼	16⅛	Rollins .72	2.9	11	645	25⅛	24⅝	25¼	+ ¼
49	28½	Rolm s		22	92	42½	41⅛	42	
11½	9⅛	Roper .90	9.9	5	42	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
19½	13⅜	Rorer .84	5.3	10	361	16⅛	15⅞	16	— ⅛
78½	22	Rosario 2	3.2	14	162	62⅜	61⅜	62½	+ ¼
51	28⅛	Rowan .10	.2	17	185	46½	45⅛	46	+ ¼
15⅛	10⅛	RC Cos 1.04	9.5	6	113	11⅛	10⅞	11	+ ¼
92	65⅛	RoylD 5.53e	6.8	22	999	82⅛	80⅜	81⅝	+1⅛
30½	22⅛	Rubbrm .92	4.0	8	55	23⅛	22⅝	23	
11⅛	8⅛	RussTog .88	9.3	5	177	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
25⅝	15½	RyanH 1.20	6.8	6	49	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ½
27½	19½	RyderS 1b	4.8	5	367	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	+ ⅜
		— S—S—S —							
11⅛	6⅝	SCA .351	3.9	9	302	9⅛	8⅞	9	+ ¼
32	18	SCM 1.30	5.9	4	55	22⅛	22⅝	22⅛	
27⅜	18⅛	SFN .80	3.7	8	43	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
36	15⅝	SPSTec .64	2.2	7	71	29⅝	28⅝	29⅝	+1⅛
71½	31	Sabine .56	.9	28	59	62⅛	61⅛	61⅝	— ⅛
27	21⅛	StadBus n.32	1.5	16	148	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅜
6⅛	4	Safgdin n		6	88	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
44	29	Safewy 2.60	8.8	5	188	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	7½	SagaCp .44	5.5	27	43	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
51⅛	22⅛	SJoMn 1.40	3.5	12	480	41⅝	39⅜	40¼	—1⅜
13	9⅛	StJoLP 1.26	13.	7	32	9⅝	d 9⅝	9⅝	
73½	37⅛	StLSaF 2.50	3.8	9	8	6	64½	65	+1
11⅛	7⅛	SPaul 1.06e	12.		77	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
34⅞	27	StRegP 2	7.1	6	287	29	27⅞	28⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅛	Salant .40	6.4	10	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
9⅛	4½	Sambos			234	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
15⅝	11¼	SDieGs 1.52	13.	6	199	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	12	SJuanR 1.452	12.	10	53	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ⅛
45½	19	Sanders .50	1.2	16	162	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	+ ⅛
72	24⅛	SFeInd 2.60	3.9	8	593	66⅛	65½	65⅝	+ ¼
79⅝	9⅛	SFeIn pf .50	2.8		24	18	18	18	+ ⅛
45⅝	18⅛	SFeInt .72	1.8	52	1046	40½	39⅝	40½	+ ⅛
18⅝	13⅛	SptWel 1	6.9	6	7	14½	14	14½	+ ½
9⅛	5⅞	SoulRE			50	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6½	SavASip .05e	.5	10	49	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅜
13⅜	8⅛	SavOnD .50	5.1	8	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
11⅝	9⅝	SovEIP 1.20	12.	6	16	10	9⅝	9⅝	
13⅛	10	SovE A 1.34	13.		6	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	12⅛	Savin .70	4.8	3	192	14⅝	13⅜	14½	+1
23¼	18½	Savin pf1.50	7.9		7	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	4⅝	Saxon		7	279	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Schaefer			3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
38⅛	27½	SchrPlo 1.44	4.3	8	669	33⅝	32⅛	33½	+ ⅜
13⅛	7	Schlitz			470	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
122½	65⅛	Schlmb s1.32	1.2	21	x942	108⅛	106⅛	107⅛	+ ⅜
45⅝	25⅛	SciAtla s.18	.5	19	135	38	36⅝	38	+1⅛
27¼	19	SCOA 1.08	4.7	6	19	23	22⅝	23	+ ⅜
8	4½	ScoiLad .05e	.8	7	41	6½	6⅛	6½	+ ⅜
30⅞	22	ScotFet 1.80	8.4	5	150	21⅞	d21⅛	21½	— ½
22⅛	16	ScottP 1	5.8	5	765	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ¼
19⅛	11⅛	Scottys .44	2.8	8	53	15½	14⅝	15½	+ ½
21½	15½	Scovill 1.52	9.7	5	94	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
49⅜	42½	Scovil pf2.50	6.1		1	39½	d39½	39½	—4⅛
11½	8	Scudder		19	24	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	8⅛	Scud pf .90e	11.		26	8⅛	8½	8½	
13⅛	9	SeaCA pf1.46	16.		11	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
22¼	14⅛	SeaCont .42	2.6	5	158	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
37½	24⅛	SeabCL 2.20	6.7	4	356	33	32½	32⅞	+ ⅜
18¼	10	SeaWA		9	74	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
31⅞	24⅛	Seafst 1.12	4.6	6	551	24⅝	d24	24½	— ⅛
51½	28	Seagrm 1.10	2.6	14	173	43	42	43	+1⅛
23	15	Seagrv .27e	1.4	6	6	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
19¼	14	SealAir n.48	3.2	8	34	15⅛	14½	15⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	20¼	SealPw 1.30	6.0	5	134	22⅛	21⅛	21⅞	— ⅛
24½	13⅛	SearleG .52	2.5	13	684	21	20½	21	+ ½
21⅛	15	Sears 1.36	8.8	6	2590	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	4½	Seatrain			231	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
34⅜	23⅝	SecPac 1.80	7.4	4	670	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+1
78½	24⅛	Sedco .72	1.1	38	24	66⅝	65⅛	66½	+ ⅜
14	7⅛	SeigLt 1.20	15.	13	9	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
10⅛	8	SvCpInt .34	4.2	4	25	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
18⅛	12½	Shaklee .80	5.5	4	69	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
49	27⅛	Shapell .15	.4	4	11	40⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—2⅛
35½	10⅛	ShearL .60	2.1	5	146	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝	+ ⅛
76	35⅝	ShellOil 2.40	3.7	9	1241	64⅝	63⅛	64⅝	+ ⅜
37¼	27	ShellT s3.27l	9.5	3	12	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
11⅛	6	SblGlo .30	5.0	5	40	6	6	6	
17⅜	12⅛	ShelG pf1.35	11.		16	12⅛	d12	12	— ⅛
36⅛	20⅛	Shrwin .45e	1.6	9	96	28⅝	27⅝	28½	+ ⅜
14⅛	11½	SierPac 1.34	12.	6	64	11⅝	11½	11½	
46⅛	23⅛	Sigmal 1	2.6	7	761	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ ⅜
38½	30⅛	Signode 1.72	4.9	6	19	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+1⅛
20⅛	11	SimPrec .28	2.1	18	269	13½	12⅝	13½	+ ½
13⅛	8	SimpPat .56	6.7	10	179	8½	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
14⅛	7½	Singer			398	8⅛	8	8	
36	23	Singr pf3.50	15.		26	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅛
13⅛	9⅛	Skyline .48	4.4	13	164	11⅛	10⅝	11	+ ⅜
22¼	16⅛	SmithA 1.40	8.5	3	24	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
85	46	SmithIn 1.12	1.5	14	83	74⅝	74½	74⅝	+ ⅛
65⅛	38⅛	Smtkln s1.66	3.2	13	705	52⅝	51	51⅝	+1
22½	18⅛	Smucker 1.70	6.1	5	21	18	d18	18	— ⅛
29	19⅛	SnapOn s.80	4.0	9	193	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	6	SonyCp .10e	1.6	19	245	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	+ ⅛
22½	16½	SooLine 1.79l	9.6	5	11	19	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅛	3⅛	SoAltFn			5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
17⅛	12⅛	SCrEG 1.7	14.	7	860	13	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
22½	16⅛	SoJerIn 1.86	9.4	7	9	19⅛	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
70⅛	38	Soutdwn .60	1.0	7	8	58⅝	58	58⅝	+ ⅛
17	12½	SoetBk .88	6.8	4	130	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
9⅛	6	SoetPS s.07e	1.1	4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	20	SCalEd 2.72	13.	5	589	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
14⅛	10½	SouthCo 1.54	14.	7	1031	11	10⅝	10⅝	
19⅛	14⅛	SoInGE 1.68	11.	7	35	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛	+1
61⅝	34⅛	SoNRes 1.50	2.9	10	297	52⅛	49⅝	51⅝	+2⅛
41	30⅛	SNETel 3.60	11.	5	34	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
47½	28⅛	SouPac 2.60	6.6	6	313	40	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
66	50	SouRy 3.68	6.5	5	130	56½	56	56⅛	+ ⅛
28	22⅛	SoRy pf 2.60	12.		2	22½	d22½	22½	— ⅛
38⅛	22⅛	SoUnCo 1.92	5.9	7	101	32½	31	32½	+1⅛
32	18½	Soutlnd .84b	4.0	5	100	21	19	21	+2
76	34⅛	SobRoyl s.80	1.4	25	159	60	55½	58⅝	+3⅛
2½	1⅛	Soumrk		1	42	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
26	17½	SwstAir .32	1.8	5	55	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
26⅛	20⅛	SwtBsh 1.40	5.9	6	119	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
24	14	SwtFore .40	2.7	4	145	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	SwtGasn 1.10	11.	7	32	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	+ ⅜
14⅛	9⅛	SwtPS 1.28	12.	8	321	10⅝	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
28⅝	11⅛	Sparton .80	4.1	6	29	20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
43⅛	28⅛	SpectPh		19	125	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛	+1
18	12⅝	SperHut 1	W6.8	5	23	15	14⅝	14⅝	
60⅛	42⅛	Sperry 1.56	3.0	7	879	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	14	Springs 1.20	8.0	4	12	15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
25½	19	SquarD 1.60	8.4	6	x256	19	d18⅝	19	+ ⅛
29⅛	27	Squibb 1.14	3.5	12	1134	32⅝	31⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛
16¼	11⅛	StaRite .70	5.8	6	28	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
46⅛	20	Staley 1	2.3	21	556	44⅛	43⅛	43½	
33⅛	21¼	StBrnd 1.48	5.4	9	183	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	+1⅛
28½	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.8	8	14	22½	22⅛	22½	+ ⅛
18⅛	8½	StdMotA .64	7.3	4	24	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
85	44⅛	StOilCl 3.20	4.1	7	2498	78	76⅝	77½	+1⅛
121¼	57⅛	StOInd 3.60	3.4	10	2021	105⅛	102	105⅛	+4⅛
110½	44⅛	StOilOh 2	2.1	10	670	95⅛	93	95⅛	+ ⅛
60½	50⅛	StOh pf3.75	7.3		z50	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp .60	6.3	4	41	9½	9½	9½	
19½	15	Standex .85	5.6	5	9	15⅛	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
46	26⅛	StanW 1.24	3.9	6	212	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
38⅛	26⅛	Starret 1.48	4.6	4	x10	33⅝	32⅛	32⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅛	StMutlnv		10	159	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
11	7⅛	StaMSe 1.08	13.		55	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
25	16⅛	StaufCh s1.10	6.5	5	1715	17⅛	16⅛	17	— ⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.7	5	x53	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Sterchl .68	6.9	5	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	+ ⅛
9½	6½	SterlBcp .44	6.4	11	25	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
21⅛	15⅛	SterlDg .84	4.5	10	798	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
25½	17	Sterndnt .60	2.9	8	90	21⅛	21	21	
16½	13	StevJ 1.20b	8.4	4	40	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
41⅛	25	StewWa s1.88	7.5		122	25⅛	25	25	
37⅛	23⅛	StokVC 1.48	5.9	6	31	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
12	9	StokVC pf 1	11.		z10	9	9	9	— ⅛
50⅛	37⅛	StoneW 2.75	6.0	8	13	46	45⅛	45⅝	— ⅛
29⅛	18	StonCon .72	3.4	7	88	21⅛	21	21	—1
20⅛	14⅛	StopShp 1.20	8.5	4	23	14⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	13⅛	StorTec s		11	1324	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
33⅛	21⅛	Storer s .72	2.7	9	247	27	25⅛	26⅝	+1⅛
17⅛	12⅛	StridRt 1.16	9.1	8	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
4⅛	2⅛	SuavSho .20	5.3	5	87	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
42⅛	20½	SubPrG 1.44	4.2	7	171	35⅛	33⅛	34½	+ ⅛
32⅛	23	SumChm s.60	2.3	5	8	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
28⅛	18⅛	SunEl .72	3.6	9	353	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
82⅛	44⅛	SunCo 3.60	4.7	7	673	77⅛	75⅛	77⅛	+1⅛
91⅛	45⅛	SunC pf 2.25	2.8		23	80	78⅛	80	+2⅛
25	15⅛	Sunbm 1.50	9.8	5	313	15⅛	d15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
46½	22	Sundstr 1.40	3.5	10	515	40	39	39⅝	+1
110	55	Sunds pf3.50	3.7		2	96	95	95	+ ⅛
41⅛	30	SunsM .40	1.2	16	471	34⅛	32⅛	34⅛	+1⅛
24	16⅛	SuprVal .66	3.4	8	279	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
177	99	SuprOil s.70	.5	16	467	149	143	149	+4⅛
19⅛	11⅛	SupmkG .46	3.6	5	89	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
6⅛	3⅛	Supscp			60	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Swank 1.40a	7.8	5	12	18	18	18	
24⅛	14	Sybron 1.08	7.7	7	125	14⅛	d13⅛	14	— ⅛
40	28⅛	Sybrn pf2.40	8.7		1	27⅛	d27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
		— T—T—T —							
29⅞	11⅛	TREs 1	4.2	11	226	23⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ½
49½	33⅝	TRW 2	4.7	7	552	43⅝	42⅝	42⅝	+ ⅛
105	74	TRW pf 4.40	4.7		8	94⅝	93⅝	94	+2
90	64	TRW pr4.50	5.6		10	80	80	80	+2
35⅛	20	TaftBrd .76	2.6	8	220	30	29	29½	+ ½
11⅛	2⅝	Talcott			53	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
11	5⅛	Talley		8	56	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
8	7⅛	Talleypt 1	13.		8	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
19⅛	13⅛	TampE 1.44	10.	7	945	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
37⅝	17⅝	Tandy		9	1591	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅝	Tandycft n		6	35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	12⅛	Tchncolr .72	2.7	6	62	26⅝	26⅛	26½	+ ⅛
18⅛	11½	Technlcn		15	76	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
64⅛	46⅛	Tektrnx .84	1.6	11	481	51⅛	51⅛	51½	+ ⅛
154½	113½	Teledn 9.92t	7.0	5	389	143⅝	141½	141½	—1⅛
27	13⅝	Telprmt		18	334	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Telex		28	91	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
45½	30⅛	Tenneco 2.40	6.5	7	2980	37⅛	36⅝	37⅛	+ ⅛
88⅛	64⅛	Tenc pr 7.40	12.		1	63⅛	d63⅛	63⅛	—1
44⅛	15⅛	Terodyn		16	110	38⅛	37½	37⅝	+ ⅛
27⅝	9½	Tesoro .87e	.3	4	924	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
48	22½	Tesor pf2.16	5.8		93	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+1⅛
41⅝	24⅛	Texaco 2.40	6.4	6	7217	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ⅛
48	36⅛	TexCm 1.60	3.7	8	84	43⅛	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
79⅝	39	TexEst 2.70	3.9	10	508	68½	68⅛	68⅝	+ ⅛
27⅛	21⅛	TxET pf2.40	11.		102	21⅝	d21⅛	21⅝	— ⅛
28⅛	21½	TxET pf2.87	13.		120	22½	d21⅝	22⅛	+ ⅛
35	22⅛	TexGT s1.46	5.3	7	260	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
25	16⅛	TexInd .60	2.7	4	55	22⅛	22	22	
108¼	78	Texlnst 2	2.2	12	489	93	91½	91⅝	— ½
24⅛	10⅛	Texlnt			653	21⅛	19⅝	20	— ⅛
46⅛	30	TexOGs s.24	.7	15	1052	38	36	36½	+ ⅛
117	46	TxPcLd .55e	.6	27	8	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝	—1⅛
35	32½	TxPac wi			5	33	33	33	+ ½
19⅛	14⅛	TexUtil 1.76	11.	7	1649	16½	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
53⅛	21⅛	Texsgif 1.20	3.0	10	660	42	39⅝	40½	—2
85	40	Texgifpt 3	4.6		19	66	65	65	—2⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Texfi Ind			44	3½	3⅛	3⅛	
30	22⅛	Textron 1.80	7.1	6	255	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
32½	24½	Textr pf2.08	7.4		4	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
26⅛	28⅛	Textr pf1.40	6.3		11	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—1⅛
58	32	Thiokol 1.56	3.0	8	36	52½	51⅛	52½	+ ⅛
47⅛	38½	ThmBet 1.72	4.1	11	54	42⅛	41½	41⅝	— ⅛
13¾	9½	Thomln .56b	5.6	5	18	9¾	9½	9⅝	+ ½
32⅛	23	ThmJW 1.80	6.0	7	19	30¼	30	30	— ¼
17⅛	9⅛	Thrifty .72	7.4	7	132	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	
42⅛	20⅛	Tidwatr .90	2.6	12	129	36	34⅛	35⅛	+1½
27⅛	16½	Tigerlnt .80	3.8	7	754	21⅛	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
53⅛	35⅛	Timeln 1.66	3.6	9	131	46⅛	45⅛	46⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	26⅛	Timl pfB1.57	4.7		26	33½	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
39⅛	28	TimesM 1.44	4.7	7	576	31	30	30⅛	
63½	48⅛	Timkn 3a	5.9	6	8	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
46½	21⅛	ToddSh		5	47	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	15	Tokheim .70	3.9	8	42	18⅛	17⅛	18	+ ⅛
22⅛	15⅛	TolEdis 2.20	14.	6	77	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
23½	16⅛	TolEd pf2.36	14.		3	16½	16½	16½	
21⅛	15	TolEd pf2.27	14.		4	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ½
15⅝	8½	TonkaCp		5	16	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
11½	7⅛	TootRol .40b	5.2	6	2	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
29⅛	15⅛	ToroCo .88	5.8	5	120	15⅛	d15	15⅛	— ⅛
31⅛	21⅛	Tosco n		6	959	23⅛	22	23⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	18⅛	TovRUs n		11	107	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
35⅛	15⅛	Tracor .40	1.4	10	80	27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
23½	16⅛	Trane 1.04	5.0	8	50	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
38⅛	28⅛	TranUn 2.36	7.3	7	44	32½	32	32⅛	+ ⅛
27⅛	12⅛	TW Corp		7	401	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
7⅛	4	TW Cp wt			93	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
21⅛	13⅛	TWC pf 2	14.		1	14	14	14	
17	11	TWC pf 1.90	17.		46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
32⅛	18⅛	TWC pf 2.66	14.		146	19⅛	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Transm 1.12	7.2	4	295	15½	15⅛	15½	
21⅛	14⅛	Tranlnc 2.04	13.		26	15⅛	15	15½	+ ½
48⅛	23	Transco 1.24	3.1	14	666	40½	39⅛	40⅛	
58½	49	TraWnsco pf3.87	6.2		474	50¼	49	49½	+ ½
14½	6	Transcn .40	8.7	12	57	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
25½	17⅛	TrGP pf2.50	14.		3	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	9⅛	TrnsOh .40b	4.4	3	69	9⅛	d 9	9	— ⅛
27½	20	Transy 1.80	8.4	4	38	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+ ⅛
44⅛	33	Travlrs 2.48	6.8	4	846	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅛
48	36⅛	Travlr pf 2	5.1		1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	16⅛	TriCon 2.14e	12.		45	18⅛	18½	18½	
29⅛	23	TriCn pf2.50	11.		4	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ½
4	2⅛	TriSoM		4	41	3	3	3	
11⅛	7½	Trialnd .40b	5.2	5	22	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	
24⅛	17	TriaPc 1	5.2	7	23	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Trico .20	1.4	13	66	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛	+ ⅛
30½	16⅛	Trinity In s.60	2.3	13	143	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
17½	12	TucsEP 1.52	12.	6	206	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
53	35⅛	TCFox 2a	4.5	6	60	44⅛	43⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
22⅛	16⅛	TwinDs 1.10	6.7	4	15	16⅛	d16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
37½	17⅛	TycoLab 1	3.4	7	185	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	13	TylerCp .50	3.7	6	20	13½	13½	13½	
57⅛	33⅛	Tymshr		16	70	50⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ⅛
		— U—U—U —							
29½	17⅛	UAL 1	5.3		1005	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅛	UAL pf .40	2.1		1	19	19	19	+1⅛
28⅛	17⅛	UGI 1.76	7.9	7	53	22½	22⅛	22⅛	
28	20½	UGI pf 2.75	12.		z60	23	22⅛	23	+1½
18½	11⅛	UMC 1.20	10.	5	46	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
3½	2⅛	UMET Tr			40	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	16⅛	UNCRes .50	2.6	7	254	19⅛	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
39½	20½	UVInd 18c		6	637	24½	23⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	10⅛	Unarco .58	8.0	5	6	11⅛	10⅝	11	
58⅛	38½	UnilLt 4.66e	12.	6	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	—2½
67⅛	53⅛	UnlNV 4.40e	8.0	5	26	55	54½	55	+1⅛
52½	41⅛	UComp 2.60	6.2	7	166	42	41⅛	41⅛	+ ⅛
47⅛	35⅛	UnCarb 3	7.5	5	446	40⅛	39⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	UnComr .20	2.5		7	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
9⅛	4⅛	UnionCp .32t	6.1	5	96	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	9⅛	UnElec 1.44	14.	6	374	10½	10⅛	10½	+ ⅛
45	31⅛	UnEl pf4.50	14.		z100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
79⅛	56	UnEl pfL 8	14.		z180	56	56	56	

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low
22½	14	UnEl pf2.13	15.		8	14½	d13⅝
27½	19⅝	UnEl pf2.72	13.		27	20⅝	20
60½	33	UOilCl s1.39	2.5	9	1298	52⅝	51⅝
101	57½	UPacC 2.80	3.3	11	1048	87⅝	84⅝
7⅝	3½	Uniroyal			387	3⅝	3⅝
40½	26¼	Unirycl pf			z1770	29½	26⅝
14¼	8⅛	UnBrnd .25e	2.8	7	66	12⅛	11⅝
13	10	UBrd pf1.20	12.		11	10⅝	10
74⅝	38	UEnRs 3.04	4.9	7	114	61⅞	60
38⅛	16⅛	UnGrty .24	1.3	6	142	18⅝	17
25¾	17⅛	UIllum 2.40	15.	5	183	18⅝	18
21½	15¼	UIllu pf2.20	14.		z200	16	15⅝
32⅝	14	UnitInd .98b	4.0	8	14	22½	21⅝
22	11	UnitInn .22	1.3	6	9	17⅛	14⅝
12⅛	8⅛	UJerBK 1.04a	11.	4	23	9⅝	9
7⅛	5	UnMM n			107	5⅝	5⅝
6½	1⅛	UnPkMn			110	4⅝	4⅝
37⅝	22⅝	UnRefg s.80a	3.1	4	13	26	25⅝
20½	15⅛	USFoS 1.82e	10.		5	17⅜	17⅛
12½	6½	USAir .03e	.4	3	299	8⅛	7⅝
26⅝	16½	USAir pf1.87	10.		20	18⅝	18
41⅝	33½	USFld 2.80	8.1	4	456	35⅛	34⅝
37⅝	27	USGyps 2.40	8.3	4	193	29	28⅝
33½	24	USGy pf1.80	7.1		2	25⅛	25⅛
17⅛	9⅝	USHom .52	3.8	4	94	13⅝	13
10½	7⅝	USInd .76	9.7	4	104	8	7⅝
18⅝	11⅝	USLease .52	4.1	5	26	12⅝	12⅝
9⅝	5⅛	US Rlty			96	7⅝	7⅛
23⅝	17½	USShoe 1.48	8.5	4	133	17⅝	17½
25⅝	16⅝	USSteel 1.60	8.7		630	18⅝	18⅛
37⅝	26¼	USTobc 2.08	7.6	8	45	27⅝	27⅛
52⅝	36⅛	UnTech 2.20	4.9	7	1346	45⅝	44½
140	99	UTch pf7.32	6.3		2	117	117
66⅛	47½	UTch pf3.87	6.8		9	57	56⅝
27⅝	22⅝	UTch pf2.55	11.		105	22⅝	d22⅝
21⅝	14⅝	UniTel 1.52	10.	6	1007	15	14⅝
39	20	Unitrod .58	1.6	12	60	31½	30⅝
15	7⅛	Univar .56	5.1	5	41	11⅛	11
19¼	11⅛	UnivFd .96	7.5	9	71	13	12
24½	16⅝	UnLeaf 1.32	7.4	6	12	18	17⅝
49⅝	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.8	9	1384	45⅝	44⅝
28	19⅝	USLIFE .68	3.2	5	410	21⅝	21⅛
35⅝	26½	USLIF pf3.33	13.		3	26½	d26
10⅝	7½	UslifeFd .96a	12.		46	7⅝	7½
19½	13⅝	UtaPL 1.76	12.	7	195	15	14⅝
29⅝	20	UtPL pf2.80	13.		16	21	20¼
		— V—V—V —					
22	16⅛	VF Cp 1.60	7.8	5	10	20⅝	20⅝
39	18⅝	VSI Cp .72	2.4	8	8	30⅝	30⅛
22⅝	10⅝	Valero n			948	17⅝	16⅝
9½	5¼	Valleyln .40	5.8	13	14	7	6⅝
15	11⅝	VanDrn 1	7.8	4	3	12⅝	12⅝
35¼	16¼	Varian .52	1.8	11	131	29⅝	28⅝
15½	7⅝	Varo .40	3.4	8	85	11⅝	11½
25⅛	22	Veeco s		13	110	22⅝	d21⅝
6⅝	4⅛	Vendo			15	4⅝	4½
13⅝	9¼	VestSe 1.36e	14.		81	9⅝	9⅝
45½	26⅝	Viacom .32	.8	15	52	38⅛	37⅝
13⅝	9¼	VaEPw 1.40	14.	6	2122	10⅛	9⅝
52	37	VaEP pf 5	14.		z210	37	d35⅝
78⅝	53½	VaEP pf7.72	15.		z40	53⅝	53⅝
99	67	VaEP pf9.75	14.		z1090	68	67⅛
27⅛	19⅝	VaEP pf2.90	15.		6	20⅛	20
78⅝	53	VaEP pfJ7.72	14.		z100	54	54
74	48	VaEP pf7.20	15.		z40	49½	47
29⅝	12½	Vornado .60	3.3	25	108	18⅝	18
15⅝	10⅝	Vulclnc .84	6.6	4	7	12⅝	12⅝
37½	30⅝	VulcaM 2	5.6	7	19	36	35
		— W—W—W —					
19	11⅝	Wabash .40	4.4	4	11	13½	13⅛
21	15⅝	Wachov .86	5.3	6	79	16½	16⅛
7⅛	3⅝	WachRty		39	20	4⅛	4⅛
36⅝	23⅝	WalMrt .30	1.0	11	249	30⅝	29½
35¼	24¼	Walgrn 1.50	5.3	6	73	28⅝	27½
34⅝	23½	WlkrH s1.40	4.5	10	111	31	29⅝
30½	22⅝	WallBus 1	3.8	6	34	26	25⅝
28⅝	20¼	WalMu 1.40	7.0	4	16	22⅝	22⅛
35⅝	24⅝	WaltJm 1.80	7.2	5	71	25½	24⅝
38	28	WaltJ pf1.60	6.0		1	26½	d26½
12	5⅝	WardFd			41	5⅝	5⅝
17⅝	8⅝	Warnaco .80	5.2	5	363	15½	14⅛
87½	24	WarnS 1.80	2.3	13	57	80	79¼
25⅝	17⅝	WarnrL 1.32	7.0	12	1286	19	18⅝
27½	18¼	WashGs 2.40	13.	7	30	18⅝	d18⅝
39	21	WshNat 1.50	6.9	4	x29	22	21⅝
45	27	WasN pf2.30	8.8		6	28½	d28½
23⅝	16⅝	WshWt 2.16	12.	6	45	18	16⅝
47	28	WasteM .70	1.7	14	258	41	39⅝
37	18⅝	WatkinJ .48	1.6	13	41	30⅝	29⅝
17⅝	12½	WayG pf1.60	12.		1	13⅝	12½
7½	4⅝	WeanUn .20	4.0	100	4	5	5
13¼	11½	Wean pf1.26	11.		2	11⅝	11⅝
23⅝	10⅝	WebbD .20	1.8	10	96	11⅝	11
28½	22⅝	WeisMk s.80	3.6	8	14	22⅝	22⅛
33⅝	22½	WellsF 1.92	8.2	4	482	23⅝	22⅝
17⅝	12⅝	WelFM 1.35e	11.	6	26	12⅝	12⅝
48	35	WPenP pf4.50	13.		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
37½	27¼	WPtPe 2.80	6.9	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14	10	WstctT g.80			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
12	7⅝	WnAirL .40	5.1	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	7⅝
30⅝	21½	WAir pf 2	9.1		[illegible]	[illegible]	21⅝
35	24⅝	WnBnc 1.64	6.0	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
49¾	27½	WnCoNA s.32	.7	16	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
38	24⅝	WnCo pf2.12	6.8		3	31⅝	[illegible]
67⅝	35	WPacI 23.75e	2.7	3	46	36⅝	[illegible]
26⅝	16⅝	WUnion 1.40	6.9		310	20⅝	19⅝
56	40½	WnUn pf4.60	11.		10	44	43⅝
63	48	WnUn pf4.90	9.7		5	50½	50½
11	7⅝	WUn dpf1.18	15.		10	8	7⅝
23⅝	16	WUTl pf2.56	16.		38	16⅝	16½
27	16½	WestgEl 1.40	6.5	6	2116	21⅝	21
46	37⅝	Wstg pf 3.80	10.		z60	38⅛	38
38⅝	26⅝	Wstvac 1.50	4.5	6	49	33	31½
37⅝	26½	Weyerhr 1.30	4.1	8	677	32	31⅝
49⅝	37⅝	Weyr pf2.80	6.6		3	42⅝	42½
39½	26¼	WheelF 1.40	4.3	9	143	32½	31⅝
39⅝	29½	WheelF pf2	6.3		4	32	32
24⅝	15	WhelPit		2	12	18⅝	18⅝
58	41⅝	WhelPit pf6	15.		z10	41¼	d41¼
22½	16⅝	Whirlpl 1.40	8.4	5	496	17	16⅝
27⅝	20⅝	WhitC 1.40	6.4	5	57	22¼	22
43¼	34⅝	WhitC pfA 3	8.5		4	35⅝	34⅝
42⅝	32	WhitC pfC 3	8.5		1	35⅝	35⅝
9½	4⅝	WhiteM		3	281	6¼	5⅝
26½	12⅝	Whittak 1	4.2	7	419	24	23⅝
17¼	13⅝	Wickes 1.04	7.4	4	118	14¼	13⅝
13⅝	6⅝	Wiebldt .44	6.1	10	8	7⅝	7⅛
40½	17¼	Williams 1.10	3.3	13	1706	34¾	32⅝
15⅝	8¼	WlshrO .07r	.4	41	99	12	11⅝
33¾	23⅝	WinDx 1.68	6.8	7	46	24⅝	23⅝
3⅝	1⅝	Winnbgo		138	84	2⅝	2⅝
11⅝	6	WinterJ .87e	15.	16	24	6¼	6
26⅝	19	WisEP 2.38	12.	6	357	20	19¼
103½	72½	WisE pf8.90	12.		z100	73½	73½
25⅝	17⅝	WisGas 2.04	11.	6	57	18⅝	17⅝
27½	22	WisG pf2.55	11.		2	22⅝	22½
20⅝	14⅛	WiscPL 1.84	12.	6	38	15⅝	14⅝
19⅛	14	WiscPS 1.72	12.	5	30	14⅝	14⅝
33	22	Witco 1.48	5.3	5	56	27	26¼
16½	10	WittrR .80	6.1	5	123	13⅝	13⅛
14⅝	8⅝	WolvrW .44	3.6	5	85	12½	12¼
24⅝	14⅝	Wometc .66	3.8	8	74	17⅝	17¼
47⅝	26¼	WoodPt .64	1.7	18	23	37⅝	37⅛
22⅝	20	WoodPt wi			1	18⅝	d18⅝
32	21⅝	Wolwth 1.60	7.1	4	276	22⅝	22⅛
44	30½	Wolw pf2.20	7.1		3	31	31
9½	4⅝	WorldAir		6	31	5⅝	5½
80	64¼	Wrigly 2.88a	4.2	7	x2	68½	68½
11⅝	7⅝	Wurlitzr		65	10	7⅝	7⅝
28⅝	11⅛	Wylain .80	3.6	10	41	22½	22¼
17	7½	WyleLb s.40	3.0	7	118	13⅝	12⅝
8¾	4	Wyly		22	1140	u 9⅝	8⅝
		— X—Y—Z —					
69⅝	54⅝	Xerox 2.80	5.0	8	1754	57	55⅝
28⅝	14⅝	XTRA .64	3.5	4	86	18⅝	18¼
35⅝	14⅝	Yates s .20	.8	5	144	26	25
39⅝	13⅝	Zapata .48	1.6	12	537	30⅝	29½
14¼	9⅝	ZayreCp		4	39	11⅝	11½
15½	9	ZenithR .60	6.6	9	132	9¼	9
19½	19⅝	Zero s .48	2.5	10	27	19¼	d19
21⅝	14⅝	ZuraInd .92	5.4	6	104	17⅝	16⅝

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low, u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the fore[going] table are annual disbursements based on the last quar[terly or] semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends [or pay]ments not designated as regular are identified in the [following] footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock di[vidend]. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in prec[eding 12] months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or sp[lit]. [j—]Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action [taken at] last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, [an ac]cumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue[. r—De]clared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock divid[end. t—]Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash v[alue on] ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales [in full]. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued[. ww—] With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distrib[ution].

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized [under] the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such com[panies].

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks [plus the] current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per [cent or] more has been paid the year's high-low range and divid[end are] shown for the new stock only.

LEOPOLD UNGER FOR DISCERNING ANALYSIS OF SOVIET AND EASTERN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

International Herald Tribune

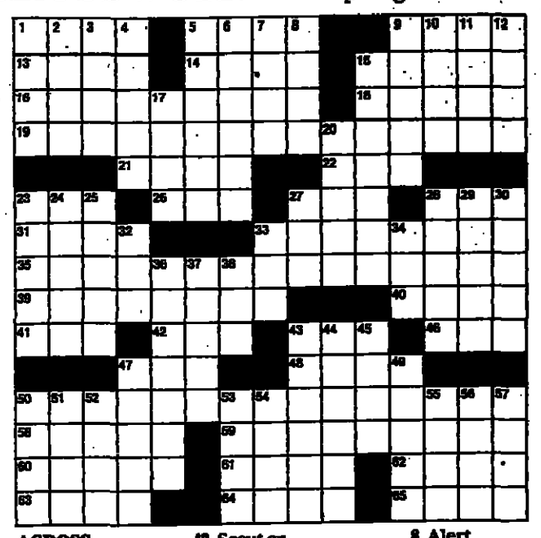
We've got news for you.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 11

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3½	1⅛	Edmos					27	1⅝	1½	1½	
26	13¼	EDO s	.40		2.2	11	50	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅛
14⅞	6⅛	Ehren					27	11	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
4¼	2¼	ElAytd					12	2½	2⅜	2½	
29½	16¾	Electrog			3.6	9	8	28¼	28	28	— ⅜
37	25⅛	ElecAm	1.40		4.6	6	3	30¾	30½	30½	
16⅞	7⅛	Elsinor	n			15	140	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
		EmpCare	n.56		6.5	3	47	7⅞	7½	7¾	
18⅝	6¾	EngyRs	.24		1.7	19	74	14⅛	13¾	14½	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Era	Ind				2	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
13½	7⅛	Espey	.20e		2.1	12	15	9¾	9¾	9¾	
7⅜	3¾	EtrLav	.21e		3.9	3	22	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
27⅜	12	EvansAir	.40b		3.4	7	22	11⅞	d11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
6¾	2⅜	Exectve					4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
				F—F—F							
16¾	8½	FPA	.40		3.3	2	5	12	11⅞	12	
14⅜	9⅝	FabInd	s.40		3.6	3	8	11½	11⅛	11½	— ⅛
1⅜	11-16	FairNob					13	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅝	2⅜	FairmC					30	15	4	3⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	FayDrg	.24b		2.4	7	2	10	10	10	
19½	10⅝	FedMart					14	10⅝	d10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
1⅝	1	FdMrt	wt				37	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
21	13¾	FedRt	1.56		8.9	21	34	17½	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
13	5¾	FedRes					26	192	8	8	+ ⅛
76⅝	26¼	Felmnt	.30		.5	24	56	65¾	64	65	+1½
20⅛	12¾	FinGen	.40b		2.3	8	2	17⅞	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
4½	2⅜	Fsmark					2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
15⅛	8¼	FischrP	.52t		6.0		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
9¼	3¾	Flopp				12	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
30	17⅜	FlightSf	s.16		.6	19	154	25	24	24⅝	+ ⅛
4	2	FloCap				83	15	2⅝	2½	2½	
17¾	7⅞	FloRck	.24		2.4	4	47	10⅝	10	10	— ¼
12⅝	12⅜	FlowGen				20	234	34⅜	30⅜	32¾	—1⅛
13¼	10⅜	Flowerz	.48		4.5	6	6	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅜
26½	15⅞	FlukeJ	s			15	9	24¼	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	Foodrm				8	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅞	7	FooteM	.20e		2.1	12	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
48	29⅝	Foote	pf2.20		6.4		2	34½	34¼	34¼	— ¾
63	40	FordCan	g				31	x330	39	38	—2
19⅝	11	ForestC	.10		.7	9	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
25⅝	5¼	ForestLab				17	28	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅛
21⅛	6¾	FrankRt	.12e		.6	25	4	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
10⅛	5	Franks	.36		4.4	5	3	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
8¼	5	Friedm	.24b		3.4	4	5	7	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
9¾	3⅜	FriendFr					29	4	3⅞	4⅛	+ ⅛
13	7¼	Frionas	.40		5.3	4	2	7½	7½	7½	
7½	5⅛	Frischs	.30b		5.9	4	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
14¾	9	FrontA	.20b		1.9	4	21	11	10¾	10¾	
7½	3¾	FrontA	wt				9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
				G—G—G							
4⅜	1⅜	GIExpt					10	49	3⅝	3½	3⅝ + ⅛
6½	2¼	GIT						1	2¼	2¼	
7½	2¾	GRI					77	2½	2½	2½	
4⅜	1¼	GTI	.03e		.7	8	35	4⅛	3½	3½	+ ½
6½	3⅜	Galaxy				5	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
8	Ashtex					9	9	18⅜	18	18⅜	
9¾	Galnd					9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
38⅛	15½	GalLtt	.40b		1.5	13	69	26⅞	26⅛	26⅜	+1¼
28⅜	14¼	GelmSc	s			16	42	15⅜	14⅝	15⅛	+ ⅛
6¾	3⅜	GaEmp	.40		7.6	5	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
10½	3½	GenExp					207	4¾	4¼	4⅜	
4⅜	2	GnHous				5	3	3½	3½	3½	
8¾	2¾	GenIsco				7	22	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
5½	3⅜	GenvDr	.10r		2.4	7	6	4¼	4¼	4¼ + ⅛	
35¼	21	Gerber	s			19	118	27¾	26⅞	27⅛ + ⅜	
21	8⅝	GmtYel	g.60				176	16⅛	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
32⅜	6⅛	Glasrock	.10		.3	43	41	29¼	28⅜	29¼	+ ⅜
34⅜	24⅞	Glenfilr	1.40		6.4	5	14	25	24⅜	24⅜	
25⅝	19½	Glenmr	.88b		2.9	8	8	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
26⅜	12½	GldNugt	.88t		4.3	38	102	24¼	23⅝	24	+ ⅛
13⅜	7¼	GoldWH	.64		6.7	6	13	9½	9½	9½	
4⅜	⅝	Goldfield					1105	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
2⅛	⅝	Gorich	wt				64	13-16	¾	⅝—1-16	
28⅝	19¼	GormR	1.32		5.8	7	19	23	22¾	23¼	— ⅛
13⅜	6½	GrahMf	.20		2.1	9	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
14	8¼	GrandAu	.36		3.4	4	6	10⅞	10½	10⅝	— ¼
12¼	7⅜	GrndCtl	.50		6.8	12	5	7⅝	d 7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
14	6⅜	GrangrA				110	16	11	10½	11	+ ½
11⅜	6¼	GtAmInd				4	38	8	7⅜	8	+ ⅛
24⅛	5¼	GtBasinP					877	26⅝	19⅝	20	— ⅛
46	25⅜	GtLkCh	.36		.9	16	106	42¼	41¼	41¼	—1⅛
21	13¾	Greenm				13	7				
11¾	7⅜	GREIT	.40		3.9	18	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
22	20¼	GrossT	1.44		6.8	7	1	24	24	24	
8⅝	6⅝	GuarBk	n			9	40	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
14¾	9	GuardC	.60b		5.9	8	3	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
20⅜	13¼	Gulfrd	s.52		3.3	3	16	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	
16⅝	36⅜	GlfCan	g1.60				1709	1.47	139⅝	146⅛	+8¼
15⅝	7⅜	Gulfstrm				6	20	9⅜	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅛
				H—H—H							
7¾	4¼	Hampin	.65t		14.	3	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
15⅜	10½	Hannfrd	.88		7.2	5	7	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	
25¼	25¼	Harind	s.80		3.1	12	3	25½	25½	25½	
7½	2¼	Harvey				7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
8¾	4½	Hasbro				4	15	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
13½	9¾	Hasting	.60		5.8	5	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
7	3½	HawaiA					1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14	6⅛	HlthCh	s			49	192	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	6½	HelthM	.30		4.5	4	34	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅝	3½	Heinick	.10		1.2	12	45	8¾	8½	8¼	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅜	HeltmMfg					38	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅜	6	HiGInc	.12r		1.6	7	14	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
9⅝	2½	HilkAv				9	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
22½	6⅜	Hiptrnic	.20		1.2	17	22	17⅜	17	17	
4⅝	2⅜	Hofman	.20		5.9	11	10	3¾	3½	3⅝ + ⅛	
16¾	8⅜	HollyCp				14	90	12¾	12½	12¾ + ⅛	
18⅜	17⅜	Hormel	s			5	47	18⅛	17½	18 + ½	
19⅜	16½	HornH	s			36	195	18	16⅝	18 + ½	
15½	9¼	HospMt	.60		5.4	19	12	11¼	10⅝	11⅛ — ⅛	
23¾	16⅛	Hotel	2.10e		9.9	8	21	21¼	21	21¼ + ⅛	
8⅛	5⅜	HausRon	.60		8.7	6	17	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜ + ⅛	
9¾	5¾	HousVT				9	6	3	3	3	— ⅛
33⅜	16	HouOM	.80		3.3	12	2888	24½	23¾	24⅛ + ¼	
29	18	HouO	pf1.69		7.4		43	22⅝	22¼	22⅝ + ½	
49½	13⅝	HowelC	.40a		1.0	5	42	41¼	40⅝	41¼ + ½	
5½	3⅜	Howell	.10a		2.4	69	3	4¾	4⅜	4⅜ — ⅛	
27⅜	18	HowellPt	n				.106	19⅜	18½	19¼	
33⅜	26	HubellA	1.70		6.3	6	1	27¼	27¼	27½ — ¼	
34	25½	HubellB	1.70		5.9	7	4	28¾	28¾	28¾	
25¼	21½	Hubbl	pf2.06		9.6		2	21½	21½	21½ — ½	
30¾	13⅜	HuckMf	.36		1.5	8	1	23½	23½	23½	
11½	7	HudsnGn				5	10	7	7	7	
138¾	48	HudBO	g2.20				128	10.5¼	102½	104 + 3½	
9⅛	4⅜	HuntH	.20		3.0	7	6	6⅝	6⅝	6¾ + ⅛	
91½	38	HuskyO	g 1				180	77¼	74¼	76½ + 3¼	
				I—I—I							
9¾	3½	ICH	.20		3.2	4	106	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
17½	8¼	ICM	1e		7.8	11	110	14¼	13⅜	14¼ + ½	
7½	3⅜	IFS Ind	.18		3.7	4	21	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	
17	10¾	IMC	.28		2.2	4	15	12⅝	12¼	12⅝ + ⅜	
11½	8	IRT Pr	.90		8.9	15	14	10⅛	10	10⅛	
1	1⅛	Ii						13-16	13-16	13-16	
2 5-16	1⅜	ImpGp	.16e		8.8	6	10	1¾	1⅜	1⅜ + ⅛	
4¾	2⅜	Implnd	s			3	31	4½	d 3⅜	3⅜ + ⅛	
50½	23⅜	ImpOil	g1.48				876	42⅝	41	42⅝ + 1⅛	
41½	32	InPL	pf 4		13.		z10	30	d30	30 —1	
2⅝	⅜	InfightSv					1	1½	1½	1½— ⅛	
33¾	18¼	Instron	.40		1.4	7	20	29⅜	29	29⅜ — ⅜	
1½	⅞	IntrStrs					13	525	1⅛	1	
14½	9¾	InsSy	pf.25t		2.6		3	9¾	9¾	9¾ — ⅜	
17¾	6½	IntegRes					9	108	14½	13⅜ + ½	
22⅜	7⅜	IntChyGs	g.32				533	18⅛	17½	17⅞ + ⅛	
18½	18⅝	IntrmkS	s.16b		1.1	6	3	15⅝	15	15⅛ — ⅛	
4⅝	2¼	IntBrknt				7	109	3¾	3¼	3¾ + ⅛	
13⅜	5½	IntChrls	n			9	52	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝ — ⅛	
19⅜	11-16	IntFdSvc							⅞	13-16	13-16
7⅜	4¼	IntPrcs	.39		6.3	3	13	5	4¾	4¾ — ⅛	
19⅜	⅝	IntStrich					16	21	1⅛	1⅛	
30⅞	20	Ionics					11	4	26¼	26⅜	26¾
28¼	11½	IroqBrd	.36		2.9	12	x46	12½	11⅝	12½ + ½	
6⅜	3	Irvlnind	.10		2.4	5	1	4½	4¼	4¼	
				J—J—J							
5½	4¾	Jaclyn	.40b		8.4	6	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	
12¾	10½	Jacobs	.50		3.6	7	6	14	14	14	
9¾	4½	Jansen	1.50t		31.	4	7	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞ + ⅛	
6⅞	2	Jetero	.10e		1.8	14	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
4½	1¾	Jetronic					5	2	2¼	2¼	
6¼	3¼	JohnPd	.36		8.7		1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
27¼	4	JuniperP				26	169	18⅜	17	17⅜ — ⅛	
18½	8¾	Jupiter				3	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
				K—K—K							
9	5	KTelIn	.30e		4.5	11	4	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝ — ⅛	
2⅝	1⅜	Kalsin	.75c				442	2¼	2¼	2⅜	
9⅝	5⅛	Kallstad	n			17	6	7¾	7¼	7¾	
45½	33½	KnGs	pf4.50		13.		z10	35	35	35	
6⅝	3⅛	KapakT					18	15	3¾	3¾	3⅞ + ⅛
24¼	11⅝	KayCp	.75b		4.1	7	51	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	
28¼	10⅝	KenaCp					21	100	22	21¾	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Kenwin	.80a		7.4	5	1	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜ — ⅛	
6⅝	3⅜	Kerr Co	.30		5.5	4	4	5½	5½	5½ — ⅛	
25	8⅝	Key Ph	n.80b			.2	60	104	15⅜	15	15 — ⅝
4¼	2¾	KinArk				9	19	2¾	2¾	2¾ — ⅛	
32⅜	16¼	KingRad	.40		1.5	8	63	27	25½	27 + 2⅜	
77¼	20⅜	KirbyEx				12	50	64	62	63½—1¾	
4⅜	2	Kit Mfg					2	2	2	2	
29½	14¾	Knogo	n			15	80	23¼	22¾	22¾ + ⅜	
5⅜	3½	KuhnStr					2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
				L—L—L							
5½	3⅜	LSB	.23t		7.1	6	6	3¾ d	3¼	3½— ⅛	
7¾	4¾	LaMaur	.20		4.2	7	8	4¾	4¾	4¾	
4¼	2¼	LaPal				16	13	2½	2¼	2½ + ⅛	
10⅜	2½	LakeSh	g				142	5⅜	5⅛	5¼ + ⅛	
19	4½	Landmk				140	26	17	16¾	16¾ + ⅛	
18⅛	10⅝	LazKap	n.40		2.9	6	15	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
20	17¼	LealRsl	s.60		3.4	8	15	17⅞	17½	17½ + ⅛	
5¾	3	LeePh				25	13	3¾	3¼	3¼	
19¼	12	LehighP				4	8	16	15⅝	15⅝	
8¾	2¼	LeisureT				4	15	2⅜	2¼	2⅜— ⅛	
8⅞	5	LibtyFb	.56t		11.	3	10	5	5	5 — ⅛	
12	8¾	Lightolr	.30		3.2	5	2	9¼	9	9¼	
11	6½	LilliAnn	.24		2.5	13	8	10	9¾	9¾— ½	
10½	5¾	LincAm				9	32	7¾	7½	7½— ⅛	
6½	2¾	Lodge	.10a		2.6	11	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
31	17½	Lohmn	1.20		5.3	9	1	22½	22½	22½	
42⅜	14⅜	LoewT	wt				146	37⅜	34¾	37¾ + 1¼	
22⅞	11½	Logicon					9	32	18⅝	18½ + ⅛	
14⅜	13⅜	LoGen	s.55b		3.9	8	17	14	13⅜	14	
28¾	26½	Louisv	1.64		6.3	5	4	26¾	d26½	26½— ⅜	
11¾	3⅜	LundyEl					10	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝ + ⅛
11¼	6⅝	Lydall	.70		10.	5	6	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞ — ⅛	
6	3	LynchCo					3	20	4¼	4¼	
2⅜	1⅝	Lynnwear					6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝— ⅛	
				M—M—M							
7¾	5	Mocks	.20		3.1	4	2	6½	6½	6½	
5¼	1¼	Macrod				54	135	3½	3¼	3¼	
19¾	15¼	MePS	1.92		13.	4	15	d15	15	15 — ¼	
16¼	10¼	Mngood				11	5	11¼	11	11¼ + ⅛	
16¼	11¼	MonrCs	s.50		4.1	8	6	12¼	12¼	12¼ + ⅛	
6.5-16	15-16	Morindg				13	473	2⅜	2⅜	2.5-16— ⅛	
21⅞	18⅜	Morm	pf2.25		12.		21	18⅜	18¼	18⅜ — ⅛	
15⅞	5¼	MarshIn	.66t		5.0	8	7	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
15⅝	8½	MarlPr	.40		4.8	12	22	8¼	8¼	8¼— ⅛	
13½	6¾	Maslnd					10	7¼	7	7⅛	
9¼	5⅞	Maslers					5	8	7⅞	7¾ — ⅛	
29	21	MtlRsh	.12		.5	16	81	23	22¼	22⅝	
29	9½	MatrIx					22	35	25¼	24¼ —1⅜	
5¼	2⅜	MaulTec	.14		3.1	8	19	4½	4⅜	4½ — ⅛	
⅞	⅛	McCro	wt				5	11-16	11-16	11-16+1-16	
15⅛	4⅜	McCulO					11	884	11⅜	10⅝	11¼ + ⅜
5¼	2⅜	McKeon					2	37	3½	3¾	3¾
26½	16½	Means	1.32		6.8	7	13	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜ + ⅛	
11¼	8¼	Medalst	.56		5.7	4	5	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞ — ⅛	
29⅝	20¼	MediaG	.84		2.5	7	3	24¼	24¼	24¼ + ⅛	
27½	10½	Meenan	n.24		1.2	6	18	20	20	20 + ⅛	
11¾	5⅜	Megalnt	.28		5.0	2	33	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝— ⅛	
15⅛	10⅜	MEMCo	1		9.1	5	8	11	10⅝	11 + ⅜	
13⅜	6⅞	MercSL	.50b		7.0	3	9	7¼	6⅞	7⅛ + ⅛	
12⅜	7⅜	MetPro	1.32		12.	9	21	10⅞	10⅜	10⅝	
13⅜	9⅝	Metex	.40		4.2	6	21	9¼	9⅛	9⅜— ⅛	
34½	19¼	Metpth	.32		1.1	105	22	29⅝	28⅞	29⅛ + ½	
5¼	3	Metrocar					20	5	4¼	4¼	
4	1⅞	MichCap					7	3⅜	2¾	2¾	
18⅛	6¾	MichSup	.40		2.8	7	57	14½	13⅞	14⅜ + 1½	
11⅜	7½	MidlCo	.30		3.5	4	x8	8¾	8½	8½— ⅜	
23¼	9¼	MidlGls	.40b		4.4	13	24	9¼ d	9	9 — ¼	
12½	8⅜	Miller H					6	1	10½	10½	+ ⅛
50	37¾	MinP	pf 5		13.		z75	38½	d37	38½ + ¼	
9⅛	6	MinP	pf8.90		14.		z40	63	63	63	
8	4⅝	Missnlt					13	5¾	5¼	5¼— ⅛	
51	20	Mitchlt	s.20		.5	20	332	45⅜	43½	43½—1¼	
24½	13⅜	Moog	.40b		2.0	8	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	
10½	7⅜	MtgGth	.91e		9.7	12	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	
7	4⅛	MortnSh	.32		7.5	3	7	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
29¼	20	MtVMil	1.20a		4.4	4	1	27⅜	27¼	27⅜— ¼	
13½	9⅜	MovStr	.60		5.4	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
7¾	3¼	Movielab	.52t		10.	4	29	5	4¾	5 + ⅛	
				N—N—N							
19.	12½	NFC	.20		1.2	12	67	16⅜	15¾	16⅛+ ⅛	
16⅜	5½	Narda	.24		2.2	8	27	11⅜	11	11⅛+ ¼	
17½	10⅜	NCnvSt	n.60		4.2	8	3	14⅜	14¼	14⅜— ⅛	
14¼	6¾	NatEdu	1.05t		10.	4	x9	10½	10⅜	10½+ ⅛	
21.	17⅜	NiGasO	n			6	x4	18½	18¼	18¼— ⅛	
23⅜	13⅜	NHiHE				9	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜— ⅜	
18¼	1⅜	NkInney					240	4	3⅜	4 + ⅛	
11⅛	5¼	NtPatent					189	8¼	7⅞	8 + ⅛	
8¾	5	NtSecR	.60a		8.0	7	10	7½	7½	7½	
11	4⅜	NtSilvr					19	5	4⅝	4⅝— ⅜	
8½	4¼	NtSpinn	.30		5.1	4	15	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+ ⅜	
14⅜	5¼	NelsL B	.72t		9.8	6	27	7¾	7¼	7⅜— ⅛	
3⅝	2¼	NestlM	.15e		4.4	31	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛	
28¼	17⅜	NHamp	.80a		3.5	6	3	23½	23	23⅛+ ¼	
3¾	1¾	Nidria	.05e		3.2	9	71	2	1⅞	1⅞	
35½	10⅝	NMxAr	.30a		1.0	59	28	29¼	26	29¼ + 3½	
11	7⅜	NPlnRt	.91		10.	10	11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝— ⅛	
8⅝	6	NProc	.60		10.	6	30	6¼	6	6	
27¼	19¾	NYTim	.90		4.5	7	31	20¼	19⅝	20	
13⅜	5⅜	NewbE	.50		5.3		75	9¾	9¼	9⅜— ⅛	
18⅜	10¼	Newcor	s.56		3.6	6	6	15½	15½	15½— ¼	
11-16	¼	Newcrp	wt				4	⅛	7-16	7-16	
5⅛	2¾	Nexus				13	19	4¾	4½	4⅝	
30⅝	19¾	NiagFSv	.94		4.9	5	10	19¾	d19¼	19¼— ⅜	
5	3⅛	Nichols	.05r		1.3	4	24	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
5⅝	2⅜	Nolex				16	113	4⅜	3⅜	3⅜— ⅛	
20⅜	9	Norin	.60		3.6	6	12	16¾	16½	16⅝	
13	10⅜	Nori pf	1.50		14.		5	10½	10⅜	10⅜— ⅛	
17½	6¼	Nortek	.08		1.2	5	66	6⅝	6¼	6⅜+ ⅛	
30½	15½	NoARoy	.24		1.0	10	x39	23⅜	23	23⅜+ ⅛	
24¾	9½	NoCdO	g			28	83	18⅜	17⅜	18¼+ ¼	
45¼	30½	NIPS	pf4.25		13.		z400	31¾	31⅜	31⅝— ⅛	
19⅛	9⅞	NuclDia					6	22	11⅛	10⅝	11 + ¼
46	22¾	Numac	g.07t				172	37⅜	37	37¼ + ½	
				O—O—O							
12¾	3¼	OEA	.20e		2.0	16	14	10¼	9⅝	9— ⅛	
18¾	10⅜	Oakwd	.12b		.8	6	17	14½	14⅛	14½+ ⅜	
10	6⅝	Oilbind	.48a		4.7	7	3	8½	8½	8½	
75½	31⅜	OOklep			

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Nightingale's symbol
5 Dog or mess
9 Sheik, for one
13 Addict
14 Indian nobleman
15 Mascagni product
16 Notary
18 Law of a church
19 Ochlophobist's dread
21 Ballerina's knee bend
22 Islet
23 Ham's click
26 Airline abbr.
27 High place
28 God, in Genova
31 One of a well-known quintet
33 Cleansing
35 Why scholars need more dollars
39 Counteractive agent
40 ——-dieu, kneeling bench
41 Ghent stream
42 Actress Scala
43 Scout or reporter
46 Made a lap
47 Place for flour
48 Wallet fillers
50 Campaign topic
58 "——My Souvenirs"
59 Library department
60 Book of the Bible
61 Oscar winner: 1958
62 Berliners' exclamations
63 St. Paul's dean
64 Gets the point
65 Kind of head

DOWN

1 Concupiscence
2 Author of "Moses"
3 Pure and simple
4 Dress up fussily
5 ——card
6 Follower of single or open
7 "The—— Love"
8 Alert
9 Separate
10 Vegas competitor
11 Lined up
12 Kind of stand or leader
15 Back of the head
17 ——of tears
20 Caesar's foes
23 Transfer picture
24 Literary device
25 Canopies
27 ——-Bakr, Mohammed's father-in-law
28 Certain dress designs
29 City in Michigan
30 Assault
32 Ransom—— Olds
33 Lunched
34 Perquisite
36 Borders
37 Auction word
38 Seventh Greek letter
43 Contents of a biggin
44 Except
45 Kodiak, e.g.
47 Carousal
49 Feature of a sauna
50 Turkish liqueur
51 "——the Mood for Love"
52 Carol
53 Rainbow
54 Granular snow
55 Peruvian
56 Baron in "Der Rosenkavalier"
57 Residence robbed by a squirrel

Solution to Previous Puzzle

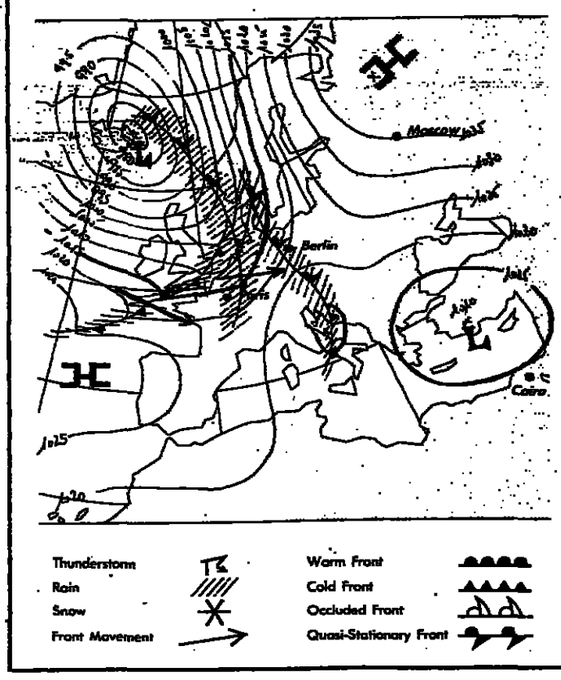
A	M	O	S		Z	O	N	E		C	H	O	S	E
R	O	V	E		A	L	I	T		L	O	U	P	E
A	N	E	W		I	D	L	E		A	R	I	E	L
B	O	R	N	F	R	E	E		S	U	N	D	A	Y
				O	E	R		D	I	S	B	A	R	
A	L	I	C	E		P	A	N	E	L				
D	A	D	O		I	R	A	T	E		E	B	O	N
A	V	E	R		R	E	N	E	W		N	A	S	O
M	E	A	N		E	M	I	R	S		D	R	A	T
			T	O	N	I	C			Z	E	B	R	A
	P	L	A	N	E	T		Z	E	E				
E	R	A	S	E	S		T	O	R	N	A	D	O	W
T	O	R	S	I		I	R	O	N		A	L	O	E
A	S	K	E	D		R	I	M	E		M	I	R	O
T	E	S	L	A		T	O	S	S		E	D	E	N

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	15	59	Fair	MADRID	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Foggy	MIAMI	26	79	Cloudy
ANKARA	7	45	Overcast	MILAN	10	50	Overcast
ATHENS	11	52	Overcast	MONTREAL	−6	25	Snow
BEIRUT	18	64	Fair	MOSCOW	−7	19	Cloudy
BELGRADE	5	41	Overcast	MUNICH	6	43	Cloudy
BERLIN	2	36	Foggy	NEW YORK	2	36	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	8	46	Overcast	NICE	15	59	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	6	43	Foggy	OSLO	1	34	Snow
BUDAPEST	4	39	Foggy	PARIS	6	43	Overcast
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy	PRAGUE	1	34	Snow
COPENHAGEN	1	34	Rain	ROME	15	59	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	18	64	Fair	SOFIA	6	43	Cloudy
DUBLIN	10	50	Rain	STOCKHOLM	−2	28	Foggy
EDINBURGH	7	45	Overcast	TEHRAN	15	59	Fair
FLORENCE	12	54	Foggy	TEL AVIV	24	75	Fair
FRANKFURT	6	43	Rain	TOKYO	4	39	Overcast
GENEVA	7	45	Rain	TUNIS	14	57	Cloudy
HELSINKI	−4	25	Foggy	VIENNA	5	41	Fair
HOUSTON	27	81	Rain	WARSAW	−1	30	Overcast
ISTANBUL	5	41	Rain	WASHINGTON	5	41	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19	66	Fair	ZURICH	5	41	Overcast
LISBON	17	63	Fair				
LONDON	9	48	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Wednesday



U.S. Finds a Gold Mine of Sorts In Survival Kits of World War II

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 11 (AP) — An erratic gold market last month cut into a government sale of thousands of World War II military survival kits, therefore the rest are being offered again to high bids received at 9 a.m. March 27.

Many of the kits contain 19th-century French, British or South African gold coins of about one troy ounce each. Soldiers operating behind enemy lines used them to trade for anything that was vital to their mission or survival.

The regional office of the Defense Property Disposal Service reports that 794 of the 2,962 kits offered Feb. 12 were sold for a total of $857,809. At that time, the price of gold was fluctuating by $30 to $30 a day and "people couldn't bid intelligently," an official of the disposal service said.

The official estimated estimated that the sale of all the kits would bring in more than $3 million.

Minimum bids will be $735 each for 1,896 so-called Atlantic kits and $675 for 272 Southeast Asia kits, plus or minus the change in the price of gold from Feb. 25 to March 27. The price of gold was $616.50 per ounce on Feb. 25.

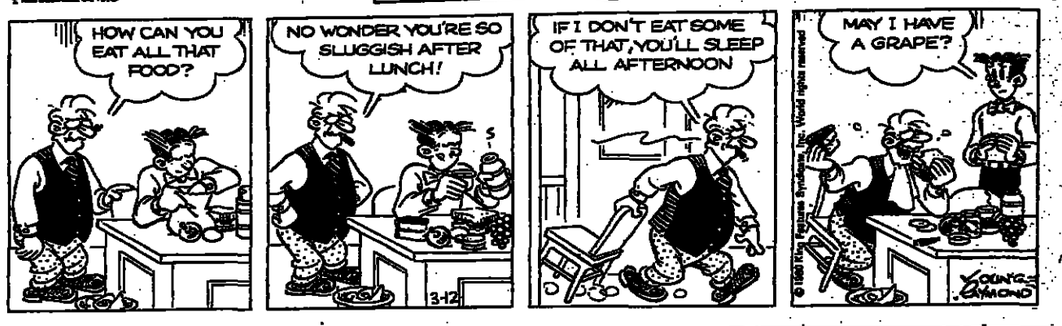
PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

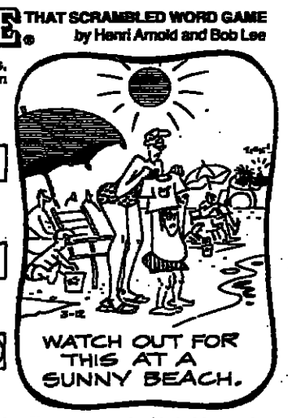
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

JEECT

TARFD

VIRFED

ZEMENY



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: THE "○○○" ○○○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: TULIP GROIN BLITHE CORNEA
Answer: Plenty of this at the surgeons' annual ball—CUTTING IN

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

A LITERATURE WITHOUT QUALITIES

American Writing Since 1945

By Warner Berthoff. A Quantum Book. University of California Press. 204 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

THE title of Warner Berthoff's "A Literature Without Qualities" is taken from Robert Musil's novel "The Man Without Qualities." The hero of that novel, Berthoff says, takes "a permanent vacation from ordinary institutionalized life." "He gives up the gratification of qualities for the sake of a deliberate blankness and openness before a historical ordering of life that he senses as somehow implicit in the self-forming, self-extending nature of things; a new and millennial conformation of experience which, more strongly than any other motive, draws him to serve it and to bear it anticipatory witness."

According to Berthoff, culturally conspicuous American writers after 1945 resemble Musil's "Man Without Qualities." They have retreated from qualities, "demystified" themselves "in order to recover control of the expansions of human consciousness." The poet Robert Duncan, for example, says that this period has brought "the end of masterpieces, the beginning of testimony." The late Robert Lowell observed: "We are free to say what we want to, and somehow what we want to say is the confusion and sadness and incoherence of the human condition."

Under such circumstances, "the reassurance of any sort of speaking voice, any unprogrammed personal utterance, becomes an end in itself." Even the usually reliable Saul Bellow joins in the general demoralization. Of his novel "Herzog," Bellow says: "The significant theme is the imprisonment of the individual in a shameful and impotent privacy. He feels humiliated by it; he struggles comically with it; and he comes to realize at last that what he considered his intellectual's privilege has proved to be another form of bondage." The "dream of intellect," Bellow concludes, is no more than "a second realm of confusion."

After 1945, in Berthoff's view, American literature "cannot find voice or even define an effective ambition without more or less abjectly surrendering itself to the collective nightmares that have shocked it into being." Novelists, in particular, are captured by a conspiracy theory of culture, so that "nothing ever happens which is not understood to be part of some governing scheme or counterscheme of manipulation and control." Joseph Heller's "Catch-22" is the prototype of "novels asserting the existence (or their characters' paralyzing belief in the existence) of some immense, bureaucratized, conspiratorial system to which men and women are essentially enslaved."

As a consequence of its subordination to such a conspiracy theory of society, "Gravity's Rainbow" by Thomas Pynchon, "lacks a serious fiction's essential fidelity to a reciprocated human norm." "As a narrative fiction 'Gravity's Rainbow' seems less written than programmed," Berthoff says. "Its constituent events and persons (and their personalized delusions) cast no affective shadow of their own; they exist only to serve the preconceived mechanism of the whole. Beyond their first specification they are allowed no interior power to modify or reorder the book's field of imaginative action, which remains fixed throughout, immured against second thoughts."

As Berthoff sees it, the most representative American poets of this same period "have given up the making of poetic forms as an end in itself and will henceforth bear witness as directly as possible to a peremptory consciousness of human needs." Dismissing "elaborately sounded structures, rhythm, assonance, all that stuff," the late Frank O'Hara said: "You just go on your nerve." Robert Duncan says that he relies on "the exuberance of my soul," on the "chiaroscuro of posses." Charles Olson practiced "composition by field," shaped by the breathing of a man who write

The result, Berthoff finds, is shrinkage of the imaginative poetic statement," a trend "garrulousness" and journ verse, toward "bluff gestures, authentication." Attending ing by Robert Creeley, the felt that "the sometimes strangling effort to strike at thenticity or presumption, each phrase as it emerges criticism seem as inappropat any ongoing birth-trauma."

"A Literature Without Qu is written in a language th seems strangled by the mone ness of its propositions. If o summarize its argument wi confidence, Berthoff believe the most talked-about Ar novelists and poets have tem ly subdued their own 'eccent or qualities, in favor of an of passive expectancy, as were waiting for history to confer significance on them.

While this generalization too large, it has a certain The next time you read a lous" poem or a "progra novel, you can temper your tience with the thought that thor is counting on history to his hand.

Anatole Broyard is on the The New York Times.

Best-Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from 1,400 bookstores throughout the Unite Weeks on list are not necessarily consec

FICTION

This Week		Last Week
1	PRINCESS DAISY, by Judith Krantz	
2	THE DEVIL'S ALTERNATIVE, by Frederick Forsyth	
3	THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum	
4	SMILEY'S PEOPLE, by John le Carre	
5	PORTRAITS, by Cynthia Freeman	
6	JAILBIRD, by Kurt Vonnegut	
7	TRIPLE, by Ken Follett	
8	MEMORIES OF ANOTHER DAY, by Rosamunde Pilcher	
9	THE TOP OF THE HILL, by Irwin Shaw	
10	SOPHIE'S CHOICE, by William Styron	
11	THE DEAD ZONE, by Stephen King	
12	THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG, by Norman Mailer	
13	THE ESTABLISHMENT, by Howard Fast	
14	THE THIRD WORLD WAR: AUGUST, 1985, by Gen. John Hackett and Other Top-Ranking NATO Generals and Advisors	
15	THE LAST ENCHANTMENT, by Mary Stewart	

NONFICTION

1	THE BRETHREN, by Bob Woodward and Scott Armstrong	
2	FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton and Rose Friedman	
3	ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins	
4	AUNT ERMA'S COPE BOOK, by Erma Bombeck	
5	DONAHUE, by Phil Donahue	
6	THE PRITIKIN PROGRAM, by Nathan Pritikin with Patrick McGrady	
7	HOW YOU CAN BECOME FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT BY INVESTING IN REAL ESTATE, by Albert Lowry	
8	JAMES HERRIOT'S YORKSHIRE, by James Herriot	
9	THE RIGHT STUFF, by Tom Wolfe	
10	ALL YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE IRS, by Paul Strassels with Robert Wool	
11	THE AMERICANS, by Alistair Cooke	
12	ON A CLEAR DAY YOU CAN SEE GENERAL MOTORS, by J. Patrick Wright	
13	WHITE HOUSE YEARS, by Henry Kissinger	
14	FEED YOUR KIDS RIGHT, by Lendon Smith	
15	CRUEL SHOES, by Steve Martin	

BRIDGE — By Alan Tru

THERE is a fine line between *"tricherie"* and *"tromperie"* — French for, respectively, cheating and deception. One is outside the law and totally reprehensible; the other is within the law and totally commendable.

The most important series of articles on the subject of *tromperie* — which does not always relate to the trump suit — was written 15 years ago for the American Contract Bridge League Bulletin by the British writer Albert Dormer and has recently been revived. Among the things he discusses are the various ways of making the declarer think that you are about to ruff in a side suit.

The best deceptions, as the diagramed deal from the Dormer series illustrates, are often quite minor departures from standard card practice. You sit East with a poor collection of cards. But if you are paying attention to the Stayman auction by your opponents, you realize that they have almost certainly located a 4-4 fit and that your partner has four trumps.

Your partner leads a low diamond, and South wins your ten with the ace. He leads a trump to the ten, and you win with the ace. What now? Obviously you should shift to clubs, but which club?

The normal shift is to the club deuce, and your partnership will take two club tricks to end the proceedings. South will take the rest, and you will pass on to the next deal without realizing that you have missed the opportunity.

As Dormer suggests, you have returned the club nine. partner will take his two club and continue the suit. The de will now have something to about. It is easy to see that h make his contract by ruffing the dummy or, if he still h club king, discarding.

But he has good reason afraid that you began with bleton club: Your play of th followed by the two has c that impression. So the declar ter looking at you suspicious end up by ruffing the third lead high in the dummy. The partner's trump nine earns t ting trick, and *vive la tromperie*.

NORTH
♠KJ93
♡QJ104
♢Q92
♣63

WEST
♠Q4
♡9752
♢J73
♣AQ54

EAST
♠108652
♡A6
♢2854
♣J972

SOUTH(D)
♠A7
♡K863
♢AK86
♣K108

Both sides are vulnerable. The ding:

South	West	North	
INT	Pass	2♣	
2♡	Pass	3♡	
4♡	Pass	Pass	

What leads the diamond three

هكذا من الأصل

[A]ndreas Wenzel Wins Ski Cup

Stenmark Overshadowed

From Agency Dispatches

[CO]RTINA D'AMPEZZO, Italy, [March] 11 — Andreas Wenzel of [Liecht]enstein today clinched the [World] Cup for ski racing by finish[ing fo]urth in the giant slalom here. [Ingemar] Stenmark won the race, [but Wenzel] had already accumulated the [maxim]um number of points allow[ed]. [Wen]zel's performance placed him [... p]oints ahead of Stenmark in [the st]andings with 204 points, out [of rea]ch of all rivals.

[Sten]mark clocked the fastest time [in bot]h heats down the 1,150-meter [... O]lympia track with 59 gates [for a w]inning total of 3 minutes [5.64 s]econds. In scoring his ninth [World] Cup victory this season and [...th] of his career, he dominated [his cl]osest opponents in the two [runs] of the giant slalom.

Swiss Excels

[Hans] Enn of Austria finished sec[ond] 2.61 seconds behind, and the Swiss skier Joel Gaspoz gave a brilliant performance to take third place.

Peter Luescher of Switzerland tied Wenzel for fourth place and Bojan Krizaj of Yugoslavia was sixth.

"It was one of my best giant slaloms of the season," Stenmark said afterward. "I think I did my best."

Stenmark congratulated Wenzel, saying: "Andreas is a worthy winner and it's good that he has won the crystal globe. I always thought he would do it, because he is an excellent skier in the three disciplines [slalom, giant slalom and downhill]."

Wenzel, happy and relieved, said: "It was today or never, because I don't think I could have gone on one day more with all the pressure of these last few weeks."

Wenzel's older sister, Hanni, already has clinched the women's World Cup.

MEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Ingemar Stenmark, Sweden, 3:05.64
2. Hans Enn, Austria, 3:08.25
3. Joel Gaspoz, Switzerland, 3:08.82
4. Andreas Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 3:10.05
4. Peter Luescher, Switzerland, 3:10.05
6. Bojan Krizaj, Yugoslavia, 3:10.14
7. Jacques Luthy, Switzerland, 3:10.21
8. Phil Mahre, U.S., 3:10.25
9. Alexander Zhirov, Soviet Union, 3:10.93
10. Jean-Luc Fournier, Switzerland, 3:11.35

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Wenzel, 204 points.
2. Stenmark, 200.
3. Mahre, 131.
4. Anton Steiner, Austria, 130.
5. Krizaj, 124.
6. Luethy, 114.
7. Herbert Plank, Italy, 91.
8. Enn, 90.
9. Peter Mueller, Switzerland, 87.
10. Ken Read, Canada, 79.

Italian Woman Triumphs

By Samuel Abt

SAALBACH, Austria, March 11 (IHT) — Claudia Giordani of Italy had to wait a long time for what she described as "my day and my race," both of which arrived here today as she won the final women's slalom of the World Cup skiing season.

"Yes, it's been a long spell between victories," she said during a time out from embraces by the rest of the Italian team. The 24-year-old skier, fifth in the Olympic slalom at Lake Placid, N.Y., last won a World Cup race in 1977.

Giordani finished both runs in a total time of 1 minute 30.24 seconds, 17 hundredths faster than Christa Kinshofer of West Germany.

Third was Hanni Wenzel, the new World Cup overall champion, with Daniela Zini of Italy fourth and Regina Sackl of Austria fifth.

Good Number

The winner said she benefitted from early starts in both runs of the slalom.

"Obviously the course was better for the first starters, especially at the top," Giordani said after the first run, through 54 gates. She went off second in that run and fourth in the next run, through 53 gates.

Other racers agreed with her that the snow, while fast and good, tended to give during a mild day in this Alpine resort in Lederhosen and Dirndl territory. Another source of complaint was the steepness of the runs, with a drop of about 150 yards.

"The course was steeper than we're used to, especially at the top," said Tamara McKinney of the U.S. team, which produced only one finisher among 10 starters, Holly Flanders in 30th and last place.

McKinney, third after the first run, seemed on her way to a medal until she caught a tip on the bottom part of the second run and went sprawling.

"The course was good, the snow was good, but it was difficult," said Cindy Nelson, one of six Americans who fell during the first run. "It's the end of the season and everybody's tired."

Whatever the reason — the snow, the steepness, the general sense of anti-climax after the Olympics — only 30 of 82 starters made it through both runs.

All teams suffered attrition but none so obviously as the Americans, who are finishing a dismal season in World Cup competition without a victory or a second place in any race. Yet, some of them are skiing well.

Not Much to Show

Prominent among them are McKinney and Abbi Fisher, who started 10th in the first run and led the field by an astounding two seconds at the intermediate point before a binding broke loose. She left the course in tears, beyond consolation.

Resigned, she was willing to talk later. "Just when I thought things were getting better for me, this happened," Fisher said after a season spent recovering from knee operations. She was fourth in a World Cup slalom last weekend.

"I guess we'll just have to hope this has been a building year for the team, she said. "There's not much else to show for it."

Nelson agreed with her. "It's been a long season with no results to show for it, not in the World Cup or in the Olympics," she said. "But there's nothing to do except go back up the hill tomorrow and try to do better."

Happily, there is a tomorrow, when a giant slalom concludes the women's season. Then the men move in for their final slalom and giant slalom before a ceremonial parallel slalom for men and women ends it all until next December.

WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Claudia Giordani, Italy, 1:30.24
2. Christa Kinshofer, West Germany, 1:30.41
3. Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein, 1:30.56
4. Daniela Zini, Italy, 1:30.65
5. Regina Sackl, Austria, 1:30.89
6. Erika Hess, Switzerland, 1:31.32
7. Olga Charvatova, Czechoslovakia, 1:32.35
8. Ingrid Eberle, Austria, 1:32.74
9. Lea Soelkner, Austria, 1:33.43
10. Fabienne Serrat, France, 1:33.48

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Wenzel, 311 points
2. Annemarie Moser-Proell, Austria, 256
3. Marie-Theres Nadig, Switzerland, 221
4. Perinne Pelen, France, 187
5. Maria Epple, West Germany, 127
6. Serrat, 114
7. Hess, 111
8. Giordani, 104
9. Zini, 95
10. Cindy Nelson, U.S., 94

WOMEN'S SLALOM STANDINGS
Final

1. Pelen, 128 points
2. Wenzel, 100
3. Proell, 83
4. Zini, 78
5. Giordani, 75
6. Hess, 62
7. Serrat, 56
8. Regina Moesenlechner, West Germany, 44
9. Nadezda Patrakeeva, Soviet Union, 43
10. Tamara McKinney, U.S., 41



Abbi Fisher

The Soccer Scene

Tribute to 3 Old Soldiers

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, March 11 (IHT) — "They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old: age shall not weary them, not the years condemn. . ."

With apologies to the late Laurence Binyon and the immortal words he bequeathed "for the fallen," those sentiments possess a wry interpretation to two old soldiers of soccer . . .and a literal one for a third who died a week ago.

First, the living. Hennes Weisweiler and Helenio Herrera, men of an age at which others relish retirement, are on the threshold of new life, of challenged and salaries which younger soccer coaches could neither cope with nor aspire to. Weisweiler, 60 and about to marry a woman half his age, is working off the last months of his contract with FC Cologne before beginning a $1-million dollar three-year engagement at New York Cosmos. Herrera, four years his senior and six years after outlasting a heart attack, is returning from Italy to train Barcelona, the most expensive and political club in Spain.

Their tasks are daunting. Younger coaches have been burned out at an alarming rate at both places, largely because the backgrounds to each — embroiled in commercial and ideological pressures — call for a wider experience than soccer provides.

Herrera, certainly, is a survivor. Born in Buenos Aires in 1916, he emigrated to Casablanca at age three, became a naturalized Frenchman, played a moderate game of soccer, worked briefly in industry, then left his wife and four children to remarry in Spain.

The soccer and domestic patterns escalated. Between 1949 and 1980 he successfully coached Atletico Madrid and then Barcelona — and any leftovers from his previous term there will recall his "motivational" prematch ritual, a locker room dance, culminating in the players placing their hands on the ball and shouting: "The European Cup! We must have it! We shall have it!"

He had the sack from Barcelona after defeat to arch rival Real Madrid. So off Herrera went to Italy, to his third marriage — this time to an Italian journalist — to eight all-conquering years with Internazionale of Milan, twice Italian champions, twice European and twice World Cup champions. He managed, too, the French, Italian and Spanish national sides at various times. His tactics were the *catenaccio*, the massed, sterile defensive Italian formation. His salary at Inter was $100,000 but he left for $140,000 from Rome, was sacked but quickly reinstated, and doubled his salary in Rome for two years before again rejoining Inter Milan.

The Roman "holiday" was littered with controversy, not least the death in 1969 of a young center-forward, Giuliano Taccola, who, according to evidence given by the club president, had had a diagnosed heart murmur that Herrera allegedly refused to accept. Taccola trained and died. In 1974, Herrera's own heart attack led to a disability pension of $400 per month, to a short spell as coach at Rimini and to suspension by his fellow coaches. Players who escaped his clubs referred to it as coming out of the army, but coaches the world over mimicked his methods.

A Full Turn

Now his wheel has turned one of the full circles of his nomadic life. He timed a newspaper column in Spain — projecting himself as the man for Barcelona — perfectly. Everyone knew the Catalonian millionaires were to fire Joaquin Rife after home defeat to Real Madrid followed by imminent European failure. The former trainer, Dutchman Rinus Michels, who had fled these pressures 18 months ago, said: "It is not a sane mentality of Barcelona. They are a club with 75,000 members, who represent five million followers, who represent the Catalonian nation. Historical, political and sporting grounds are all the same problem."

Herrera, of course, knew the problem first hand before Michels experienced it — and before another coach (whom Barcelona secretly had wanted ahead of him) also grappled with the club.

That man is the professor of coaches, the same Hennes Weisweiler whom New York Cosmos had already signed. The American season starts this month, but Weisweiler is preoccupied attempting to coax Cologne toward its German second league and cup double inside three years.

To watch him in that work is to be deceived at first. He stands immobile at the center of a training session, a beefed up caricature of the English comedian Max Wall, with skin tight trousers outlining exquisitely bandy legs. His feet appear anchored in huge rubber boots, his hands are placed permanently behind his hips, his expression alternating between pleasure and disgust as his eyes watch each player in turn.

Always the Same

Training, he says, is a matter of repetition, every warmup is the same: 25 minutes of "piggy in the middle" two against five ball work. Almost surreptitiously it tones up muscles in again a deceptively simple exercise involving skilled, sharp, hard work. He places the onus on players virtually to train themselves, but as Johan Gruyff found at Barcelona, as Wolfgang Overath found at Cologne, as Gunter Netzer found at Weisweiler's first real creation, Borussia Monchengladbach, the stars will not challenge his authority. They bend, or they go.

Thus it will be fascinating to see how this wise but pragmatic coach deals with the Giorgio Chinaglia vs. Franz Beckenbauer factions within Cosmos. Beckenbauer, Germany's "der Kaiser" and most influential player in his day, has already given interviews welcoming his countrymen. He, and Chinaglia and the rest, will be given freedom to improvise within the team, so long as they know who is in charge.

That brings us to England, to Alan Hardaker who was ostensibly a servant of the professional game. He was secretary of the football league for more than 20 years but, as most people acknowledge, contributed more than that. Alan Hardaker, Obe, was simply the most influential leader in soccer here.

Keep the Monuments

They buried him yesterday, three months before his 68th birthday and five days before the 20th football league cup final at Wembley. That cup was his baby, introduced against the grain and wishes of dozens of the top clubs who now wrestle passionately for its lucrative rewards. "I'm not interested in monuments," Hardaker used to say. And he added, to me personally: "Anyway, they'll be creeping around the next fellow when I'm gone."

That was Hardaker, a gutsy Yorkshireman who could give you the warmest vibes or the most exasperating, depending on his mood. Above all, he loved a good argument ("Keeps the red corpuscles moving."). He wallowed in alienating as many people as possible with a single sentence — hence his observation "I wouldn't hang a dog on the word of a professional footballer" brought animosity from the National Canine Defense League as well as the players union.

But the Cagney of English soccer was beneath the bluff a brilliant administrator and the game's toughest protector, as we that are left may see more clearly in his absence. For at the going down of the league — a real consequence unless a forceful, knowing and equally obsessed successor can be found — we shall remember him.

NFL Votes to Keep Raiders in Oakland

By Charles Maher

RANCHO MIRAGE, Calif., March 11 (LAT) — The National Football League last night voted without dissent to prevent Al Davis, owner of the Oakland Raiders, from moving his team to Los Angeles.

But Davis called the vote "a business conspiracy" and said that he would ignore it and continue preparations to open business at the Los Angeles Coliseum.

"I still think we'll play in Los Angeles this year," he said.

The vote against the move was 22-0. Five teams — Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Miami and San Francisco — abstained. Davis was not present for the vote.

The NFL commissioner, Pete Rozelle, said that the Raiders would be scheduled to play their home games in Oakland. If the Raiders were in Los Angeles, he said, none of their opponents would show up to play them.

Davis said that the Raiders would "take the only other remedies open to us," apparently referring to legal remedies.

NFL owners, meeting at a resort hotel here, took the vote after a five-hour meeting. During the discussion, the commissioner said, owners expressed a number of concerns about the contemplated move. Among them:

- Uncertainty about what attendance would be in Los Angeles and what affect the move would have on the league's television package.
- Fear that the league's image would suffer if it condoned "hop-scotching franchises around."
- Apprehension about the league's ability to preserve its constitution and bylaws if it let one team get away with an unauthorized move.

Rozelle, asked what the league would do if the Raiders refused to abide by the vote, said: "All I can say is that we will schedule them to play in Oakland . . . Now, if we have a court order that says otherwise, the NFL has a tradition of obeying court orders."

This apparently was intended to contrast the league's position with that of Davis, who refused to obey an Oakland court order enjoining him from signing an agreement with the Los Angeles Coliseum. Davis signed the agreement March 1, saying his attorney had advised him that he could resist the order because it was improperly issued in connection with a suit brought against the team by the city of Oakland.

Fear of Anarchy

The position of many owners was that the league had no choice but to enforce the NFL rule requiring a team to get permission of three-fourths of the league membership before moving. The alternative, they said, would be anarchy.

But Davis said: "I just want to make it clear that I no more believe in anarchy than Pete Rozelle does, and he knows it. I just want to receive the same treatment others had."

While votes were taken on past team transfers, Davis said, they were little more than formalities. In the case of the Raiders, he said, opposition developed even before the team's intention to move was announced.

Big 10 Has Big Day In NIT Competition

NEW YORK, March 11 (UPI) — The Big Ten, ballyhooed by many in the U.S. college basketball community as the nation's outstanding conference, made a clean sweep in the second round of the National Invitation Tournament last night as Michigan beat Texas-El Paso, 74-65; Illinois defeated Illinois State, 75-65, and Minnesota stopped Mississippi, 58-56. The 32-team tournament is now reduced to eight.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., Mike McGee scored 25 points as the Wolverines moved past Texas El-Paso. Michigan next plays at Virginia. Texas-El Paso made it 51-48 with 8:20 to play but McGee and Keith Smith pulled Michigan out of danger. The Miners, beaten on the boards and out of control at times, were paced by Anthony Burns with 16 points.

At Champaign, Ill., the Illini eliminated Illinois State behind Eddie Johnson's 25 points and Reno Gray's 20. In the third round, Illinois is home against Murray State. The Redbirds, plagued by cold shooting and turnovers, were no match for the Illini's running game. Del Yarbrough had 23 points for the Redbirds.

"I don't think there is any question that they deserved to win the game," said the Illinois State coach, Bob Donewald. "But I told my kids after the game that they lost it — but not because of lack of effort."

At Minneapolis, Darryl Mitchell and Kevin McHale scored 15 points apiece and Minnesota escaped with a close decision over Mississippi. In the next round, the Gophers are home against Southwestern Louisiana. Mississippi had a chance to tie with five seconds left but Elston Turner's hurried jumper from the right side sailed over the basket at the buzzer. Turner led all scorers with 25 points.

"We had a great crowd and appreciated that support," said the Minnesota coach, Jim Dutcher. "We encouraged them, and I think it helped us. When it got down to game time at the end they had three turnovers."

St. Peter's 34, Duquesne 33

At Pittsburgh, Kevin Rogers, a 52-percent free-throw shooter, made the first of two foul shots with 19 seconds left to lift St. Peter's. The Peacocks play Nevada-Las Vegas next. The Dukes tried to freeze the ball but with 1:55 to go made a backcourt violation. Rogers was fouled trying for a game-winning layup.

Virginia 57, Boston College 55

Lee Raker connected for 17 points, including five straight free throws in the last 27 seconds, to carry Virginia. Jeff Lamp scored 14 points for Virginia and John Bagley had 11 for the Eagles.

SW Louisiana 77, Texas 76

Carl Jordan hit a short jumper with four seconds left to give Southwestern Louisiana the victory. Jordan's basket came after LaSalle Thompson's two free throws gave Texas a 76-75 lead. Thompson's bank shot at the buzzer rolled off the rim. Andrew Toney scored 27 points for USL. Ron Baxter paced Texas with 24 points.

Murray State 70, Alabama 62

Freshman Mont Sleets fired in 25 points and Gary Hooker added 21 to pace Murray State, which after finishing 4-22 last season is 23-7 and the most improved team in the country. Alabama was led by Ken Johnson with 17 points.

Nev.-Las Vegas 90, L. Beach St. 81

Sidney Green had 23 points and Richard Box 22 to power Nevada-Las Vegas over Long Beach State. The Rebels outscored the 49ers 17-6 in a five-minute span to lead 46-43 at halftime. Michael Wiley scored a game-high 28 points for the 49ers.

Brewer Manager Has Heart Attack

SUN CITY, Ariz. (UPI) — George Bamberger, manager of the Milwaukee Brewers, suffered a mild heart attack last week and will be out of action for at least two months, according to the baseball team's general manager, Harry Dalton.

Dalton said that hospital tests indicated only a small amount of damage to the heart and no other complications. He said that Bamberger, 54, would remain hospitalized for about a week and then take about two months to recuperate.

Bob (Buck) Rodgers, the third base coach, was named as the interim manager. Rodgers, 41, is in his third season with the Brewers and has managed in the minor leagues.

Hoffmann Leads Figure Skating

DORTMUND, West Germany, March 11 (UPI) — Jan Hoffmann of East Germany today took the lead at the World Figure Skating Championships by winning the compulsory program.

Robin Cousins of Britain, the Olympic and European champion, could place only fifth and must rely on his trademark explosion in the free skating to complete the triple championship.

Hoffmann, who won a silver medal at the Winter Olympics, also led at the same stage in Lake Placid. David Santee and Charles Tickner, both Americans, are in 2d and 3d places, and Jean-Christophe Simond of France was fourth.

Exhibition Baseball

Monday's Games

Minnesota 5, Central Florida University 4
Kansas City 10, Detroit 5
Taiyo Whales 9, Chicago (N) 5
New York (A) 6, Texas 5

[NH]L Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE
Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[Philad]elphia	44	7	18	103	279	197
[...]gers	32	26	9	73	256	237
[Isl]anders	31	28	9	71	228	220
[...]	30	25	11	71	230	214
[...]ton	22	35	10	54	218	248

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[...]	30	21	16	76	193	196
[...]	28	28	11	67	217	226
[...]ver	22	33	13	57	218	244
[...]ton	20	37	12	52	248	285
[...]o	17	38	11	45	203	252
[...]o	15	43	10	40	178	275

WALES CONFERENCE
Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[...]al	40	20	8	88	269	204
[...]geles	26	33	10	62	258	283
[Pitts]burgh	24	31	12	60	211	252
[...]d	23	29	13	59	243	249
[...]	24	32	10	58	226	230

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
[...]	41	17	10	92	241	177
[...]	39	18	10	88	258	195
[Min]nesota	29	23	14	72	241	214
[...]o	30	32	5	65	259	272
[...]	23	34	9	55	209	237

[...]ed division title

Monday's Results

[Mont]real 6, Los Angeles 3 (Larouche 2 (47), [...]day 2 (12), Shutt (38), Risebrough (8); [...] (49), Howe (2), St. Laurent (6)).
[Van]couver 5, Atlanta 3 (Lupul 2 (8), McCarthy [...], Holdirev (24), Williams (25); Houston (19), [...]vost (19)).

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

[WA]SHINGTON BULLETS—Signed Lawrence [...], forward, to a 10-day contract.

BASEBALL
American League

[B]ALTIMORE ORIOLES—Announced that [...] Stoddard, pitcher, agreed to contract terms.
[C]ALIFORNIA ANGELS—Announced that [...]e Frost, pitcher, has agreed to a one-year [cont]ract. Named Herman Franks as a special [assig]nments scout. Renewed the contracts of [Rick]ey Lansford, third baseman; Chris Knapp, [...]Mark Clear, pitchers, and Todd Cruz, in[fielder].
[CHI]CAGO WHITE SOX—Announced that Har[...] Lappas, infielder, agreed to a one-year con[tract].
[MIL]WAUKEE BREWERS—Named Bob Rodgers interim manager. Announced [P]aul Molitor, second baseman, had agreed [to a ...]-year contract.

National League

[NEW] YORK METS—Announced that Joel [Young]blood, outfielder, has reached agreement [on a th]ree-year contract. Renewed the contracts [of ...]e Scott and John Pacella, pitchers, and [...]orman, outfielder.

FOOTBALL
Canadian Football League

[MON]TREAL ALOUETTES—Named Joe Pas[...] director of player personnel.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

[BUF]FALO SABRES—Traded Jerry Korab, [defen]seman, to Los Angeles for the Kings' first-[round] choice in the 1982 draft.

NHL Leaders

(Through Sunday)

	G	A	Pts
[...], LA	48	74	122
[...]y, Edm	39	74	113
[...]r, Mtl	44	64	108
[...]ult, Buf	32	57	89
[...]r, NYI	35	53	88
[...]er, LA	48	38	86
[...]tand, Edm	41	42	83
[...], LA	34	48	82
[...]dom, Min	38	43	81
[...], Tor	34	47	81

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Fording the Flummery

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — If given a second chance at the presidency, says Gerald Ford, he will bring back Henry Kissinger as secretary of state.

Whether you regard this as a promise or a threat, Ford's statement is one of the few useful utterances to issue from a presidential campaign remarkable chiefly so far as an exercise in media flapdoodle and mass psychological manipulation. By holding forth Kissinger, Ford reminds us that after the fun is over, after the mirth and sport about "front-runners" and "momentum" and "the race" have subsided, there is going to be a president.



Baker

Not just a model of telegenic charm with a firm jaw and manly speech and a flashing eye when anyone cries, "The Russians!" but a president.

* * *

No longer will he while away the days clasping mitts with barbers in the Bible Belt, and riding the subway with rabbis, and sitting on rented sofas before potted palms flashing his splendid teeth at the little red light and chatting like a regular guy with Bill and Sam and Judy and Sally with their own splendid teeth and no-nonsense telegenic questions. "Yes, Judy, I've certainly got the momentum right now." "Well, Sam, the reason I'd make a great president is because I've got a vision of this country — a vision of how great this America of ours can be —." No, there will be none of this once, one of these birds becomes president. There will be a president. He will sit in Washington appointing people. If he is Gerald Ford he will appoint Henry Kissinger. And lots more.

He will appoint a whole government. He will appoint people to handle agriculture, people to handle education, people to decide how much gasoline your hometown deserves, people to decide whom the federal legal hounds ought to indict.

He will also appoint Supreme Court justices. It is good of Gerald Ford to remind us of all this by declaring openly for Kissinger. We tend to forget about the Supreme Court justices. Kissingers come and Kissingers go. And as Ford suggests, Kissingers even come back after they've gone. But Supreme Court justices go on forever. And it is presidents who create them.

* * *

The absurdity of the campaign, the game-show obscenities of aging male adults flashing their superior teeth while trying to win front-runnerhood, the utter inanity of almost everything that is said, the patronizing TV commercials calculated to warm the heart's cockles to this presidential product or that — all this makes millions of sensible people forget that when it is all over there will be a president — appointing.

These offended people sulk, become snobby, arrogant, refuse to play the game. They want a politics of nobility, a choice between saints every time out.

Consider all the people who sat home in a stew in 1968 rather than vote for Hubert Humphrey. They showed Humphrey. They showed him he couldn't get away with being polite to Lyndon Johnson just because he was vice president and Johnson had the power to grind him down to fine political dust. They kept him from going to the White House to appoint.

It was Richard Nixon who did the appointing thereafter. Among other things, Nixon appointed an almost brand new Supreme Court, as well as Henry Kissinger. Kissinger went eventually, but the Supreme Court Nixon appointed lingers on, and on, and on, and will continue to linger for a time to come.

* * *

Gerald Ford's forthright statement of intent to bring Kissinger back is the best thing that has happened so far in this year's campaign. He reminds us that what's going on is not an amusement for the sporting bloods, but a difficult judging about the quality we want in the hundreds of people who will soon be shaping our lives.

Announcing for Kissinger, Ford tells us what he intends to give us. That's powerful stuff. The other candidates are still trying to keep us guessing. Except Jimmy Carter, of course, and we know what we get with Carter, at least for the next week or two.

Waxing Belle Epoque

Paris' Musee Grevin Finds Another Forum

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 11 (IHT) — The Musee Grevin, Paris' famous wax museum, is anticipating its 100th anniversary with an encore. On March 21, at the Forum des Halles, it will launch a historical panorama of Paris from 1885 to 1900 — the so-called Belle Epoque.

Opening with a Renoiresque Cafe Concert, 20 tableaus spread over 1,100 square meters will retrace the scientific and artistic blossoming of that era, illustrated by Victor Hugo, as well as by Pasteur and Manet. The main difference between the museum and this new branch is that the latter is *animated*.

With the precision of automatons, these wax figures go through several acts while a sound and light show (with English and German translations) brings the background to life. Snow falls on Montmartre while Degas paints a couple of lovers, the Eiffel Tower springs up on the horizon while Gustave Eiffel explains the technique behind it, Jules Verne sits between two scenes from his "20,000 Leagues Under the Sea," and a Moulin Rouge tableau recaptures the frivolous ambience of that cabaret with its characters from Toulouse-Lautrec to the can-can girls. There's even a fashion show with Charles Frederic Worth and Paul Poiret.

All that is supposed to be a first in Europe and a logical development of the museum, according to Gabriel Thomas, president and third-generation owner of the Musee Grevin.

Thomas, in offices above the shop, talked of the museum's past and future with a mixture of pride, business sense and plain squareness.

Although it was named after the artist Albert Grevin, the museum was the brainchild of Thomas' grandfather, Regis-Gabriel Thomas, a financier who bought the idea of a wax museum from a friend, Arthur Meyer, director of the morning daily Le Gaulois.

Meyer saw it as illustrated reportage. Thomas went further and used it to illustrate French history.

The son of a high finance official, Thomas also helped finance the Eiffel Tower (which he ran until 1930), and was a key figure in the building of the Theatre des Champs-Elysees. He lived at Chateau Bellevue, between Paris and Versailles, and sailed to work every day in his own *bateau-mouche*.

At the Musee Grevin — former stables which he turned into elegant buildings on Boulevard Montmartre, including a theater decorated by Bourdelle and Cheret — *he kept adding and improving*. In 1906, he added the Palais des Mirages, with mirrors refracting 32 times "and so technically perfect," his grandson said, "that we've never had a breakdown."

Actually the Musee Grevin, founded in 1882, was the third of its kind in Europe. The first, according to Thomas, was started in 1760 in Bern by a Swiss sculptor, Jean-Christophe Curtius. Invited by the Prince of Conti to live in Paris, he started his own little museum, where he taught the trade to his niece, Marie Gresholtz.

During the French Revolution, the latter made her fortune by molding death masks of those who died on the *guillotine*. In exile in England, she met and married Francois Tussaud, with whom she founded Madame Tussaud's in 1800.

"Hence the entente cordiale between our two museums," Thomas said, adding that Tussaud's is much larger, with 3,700 square meters, as against 1,100 for Grevin.

But the Grevin has room for Napoleon and Marie Antoinette, Charlie Chaplin and Sacha Guitry, Stalin and Mistinguett, Jacques Chirac and Queen Elizabeth II, not to mention Jimmy Carter and Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who liked the idea of being memorialized in wax so much he posed for three days.

Speaking of his new venture, Thomas said he spent 10 million francs, and seven months of his life reading 8,000 pages on the Belle Epoque, in order to get that period right.

"The reason why Grevin is such a success, — with 650,000 people a year, we come right after the Eiffel Tower — is that we don't fool around with history," he said. "My grandfather was a stickler for detail. For that Napoleon and Josephine scene, he bought most of Napoleon's furniture at Malmaison, including the coffee cups and spoons.

"I personally chose the most interesting side of the Belle Epoque, from a creative, scientific and literary viewpoint. I left aside its unpleasant aspects, such as the Dreyfus case."

Although Disney World in Florida has animated figures — "animated robots," Thomas called them — "we do something entirely *different* by recreating the ambience of the turn of the century.

"There are 23 wax museums in the States," he said, "all ghastly. Miserable wax jobs. As for the one in Tokyo, it's both caricatural and erotic. Nothing to do with the nice slice of popular culture we're offering here."



Emmanuel Pagnoud

Musee Grevin tableau showing pioneers of the film industry.

PEOPLE: *Animal Fan Aims a* / *At Capt. Phillips' Ki*

Mrs. Jean Pyke definitely doesn't like Princess Anne's husband — says he has the nasty habit of kicking his horse around and she wants it stopped. Mrs. Pyke, a leader of animal lovers in London, says newspaper pictures showing Capt. Mark Phillips with his right foot cocked at his prancing gray gelding Highwayman indicate he was kicking the horse when it refused to return to its box after a cross-country race last week. Says she, "I want that horse examined irrespective of who Capt. Phillips is." Did he really do it? Says Queen Elizabeth's son-in-law, "I don't remember, but if I did, then it's bigger and stronger than I am. I'm sure I didn't hurt it."

A sun-tanned Prince Andrew, second in line to the British throne, joined the Royal Marines for "14 days of hell" on a commando training exercise. The Royal Marines Training Camp at Lympstone in southwestern Devonshire is a far cry from sunny Florida, where the *dashing prince caused* a stir with tales of topless clubs. Warrant Officer Gordon Offer-Hoar, a Marine spokesman, said the 20-year-old prince, a midshipman in the Royal Navy, will test his royal mettle on a 30-mile march with full combat gear. He'll also battle his way across a six-mile endurance course, known as the Tarzan course, that includes obstacles and a shooting range "to prove he's fit to fight." The spokesman said that during two field exercises lasting up to four days each, Andrew will sleep in the open, without a sleeping bag or tent, on the wastes of Dartmoor and other desolate areas in Devon.

* * *

Chicago's Mayor Jane Byrne said she wanted Sen. Edward Kennedy to join her in leading Monday's St. Patrick's Day Parade, but saw no place for President Carter because he is of English descent. The parade is on the eve of Illinois' presidential primary, which is pivotal to Kennedy's challenge of Carter. Mrs. Byrne was wooed by the *administration* but endorsed Kennedy last year. "I think we have to get back to what Irish and St. Patrick's Day is all about," she said. "I think it would be foolish to have an Englishman lead the parade." St. Patrick's Day revelers at the Limelight — Atlanta's new $5-million entertainment complex — won't even have to catch the leprechaun to win the pot of gold. They'll find it hanging over their heads and falling all over the dance floor. The leprechaun in this case is Limelight owner Peter Gatien, who — in a bid to gu... houseful for his "St. Patri... Green Party" — will suspe... at thousand one-dollar bill... over the dance floor. He'll... greenback blizzard several... the course of the evening.

* * *

Actress Jane Fonda has ... homosexual men to her ... Laurel Springs Ranch in C... for a "Gay Western Wee... two-night, three-day fun... fling starting Friday. The ... benefit for the so-called C... for Economic Democracy, ... stricted to 40 gay males, ... press release. "Price per p... $50, which includes all mea... ing and fun and games." ... will be "bunkhouse-style." ... activities include a hoedow... ing country and disco muss... and Saturday nights, chu... barbecue, softball games, s... and hiking.

* * *

It all began when 14-... Brent Hartford went sled... in his family's new cabin ... through a hole cut in the ... stovepipe. He landed in a ... ter left heating on the sto... scalding himself and sendi... cade of hot water across ... His father, Rex Hartford, ... ning — barefoot. While he ... and howled with blistered ... other son — Rex Jr. — rus... his bedroom, fell down a ... stairs and broke his leg ... places. Peg Hartford went ... in the family pickup — ... stuck in a snowbank. Event... three Hartford males made ... Lander, Wyo., hospital. It ... still needs work.

* * *

Paul Watson, who led a ... man group that tried to save ... said seals from hunters by ... painting them with a harm... organic dye that made the ... worthless, began a 10-day ... tence in Or Sain Ville, Que... the first day of this year's se... The 29-year-old native ... couver was also fined $8,30... 1979 incident in the Gulf ... Lawrence. The fine include... penalty for resisting arrest ... dangering the life of an offi... figure it would have been ... just to paint the officer ... Cleveland Amory, founder a... ident of the Fund for Anim... which Watson works.

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